

D-8635

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

..OFFICE

FILE NO. *67-1-6*

SUBJECT:

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FEB 11

COPY - Original on Crime Reg. E2190/297

C.8 Crime Branch

August 7, 1938.

Chinese assassination groups - secret order to members

As a result of the application of the proclamation published on 19.7.38 by the Council in dealing with terrorists arrested by the S.M.P., the headquarters of the assassination groups of the Hankow Government side are at present considering a new scheme to cope with the situation.

Meanwhile the headquarters of these groups have issued a secret order to all these groups instructing them to observe strictly the following rules while conducting assassination or throwing of bombs:-

1. That the officers in charge of groups should make thorough investigation before laying out a plan in order to avoid to the utmost degree their members being arrested by the police.
2. That members be instructed that in case they are unable to make good their escape after having executed a mission they should commit suicide by shooting themselves at the scene.
3. That members before being sent to carry out a mission be given certain poisonous medicine so that they can take same to kill themselves should they be unable to shoot themselves before they are arrested by the police.

The last two rules mentioned above, the Headquarters in question point out, have been laid down because the Headquarters prefer their members to die by committing suicide than be killed by the Japanese to whom they would be eventually handed over after being arrested.

(John Crichton)

D. S. I.

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The six male Chinese herein named:-

1. Sung Yah Shing (孫亞興);
2. Sung Nyoon Liang (陳文良); alias
Zung Kai Kwan (陳雨老);
3. Zau Liang (趙良); alias
Zung Ts Zau (陳子超);
4. Wong Ts Kee (王志固); alias
Wong Ming Tuh (王明德);
Wong Ts Ching (王子達);
5. Tsou Sen Kang (周占剛); alias
Dau Siou (陶錫銳);
6. Tsu Zung Foo (朱仲芳); alias
Ts Zao Yeung (朱兆英);

*DC.Soh Branch
Information
Captain 15
D.S.I.*
who were definitely ascertained to have been concerned
in terrorist activities in the International Settlement,
were on the 8th, August 1938 handed over to the Japanese
Military Police Headquarters, Bridge House by Japanese
members of the Special Political Office. A receipt in
respect of the men handed over was received from the
Japanese Warant Officer receiving them.

Regarding the remaining eight suspects continued
enquiries have failed to secure any evidence to show
that they have been connected with this or any other
terrorist group, nor have been concerned in any other
criminal activities, they have therefore been released
on production of a substantial guarantee, as herunder:



*S.I.
S.A.
19.8.38
C.S. 16/16
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Fong Ah Chon (王阿春), a/female, released on the 8th. August 1938.

Siou Foo Tsang (萧湖東), alias Tsao Foo Foo (萧皮夫), released on August 16th. 1938.

Lion Fung Bing (刘林平), and Tsao Yien Woo (左炎武), released on August 7th. 1938.

Immao Yen Bing (才平), Ching Yinn Tsang (金銀成), and Ho Shun Tak (侯善德), these three persons were deported to Wenchow, sailing on the s.s. Den. Lions which left Shanghai 4 a.m. August 9th. 1938.

Tsui Fung San (蔡扶生), released August 16th. 1938.

The following is a summary of men who are still at large and have been implicated by those arrested for participation in terrorist activities as follows:-

(1) Yan Kuan Li (袁國利), head of an assassination group and was directed and instigated the crimes which they committed.

(2) Yim Fung Yip (王光才), participated in the attempted robbery of The Central Bank, File No. 1400/38 (Continued and took money from All-China Bank, U.S. \$100,000,000/00).

* See A. 9611 re murder
of
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(3) Zao Soong Jao (趙松懋), wanted in connection with F.I.R.1400/38 Central, and F.I.R.2233/38 Louza.

(4) Lu Yung Lih (呂永立),
Tsou Tseng Ming (周振明),

Both wanted in connection with Louza F.I.R. 2233/38.

(5) Zeng Kai Yuan (蔭開元), aged 16, wanted in connection with Bubbling Well F.I.R.1584/38 and W.Hongkew Misc.No.223/38.

(6) Li Tzun Kwei (李春輝), wanted in connection with throwing a bomb from Kansu Road (not reported).

(7) Shing Yeung Soong (全榮生), alias See Yen Mai (杜老梅), took part in the attempt to bomb the Kiangnan Bund.

(8) Zao Gwan (趙幹), a/female,
Yuen Chien Ming (王建明), young boy.
Both used by the gang on various occasions to carry firearms.

In addition to above mentioned several other names crept up during investigations, but whether they took part in any crime could not be established.

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23-7-38 to 3-8-38

Please see below

Resultant from lengthy and persistent interrogation by detectives attached to Crime Branch C "S", of the fifteen persons now in custody suspected of being concerned in terroristic activities committed within the International Settlement, it has now definitely been established that six of the suspects are concerned in several bombing outrages, and murders of a political nature.

DC. Sp. Branch
Information
Circular
D.S. 1. 8

In order to clarify a complicated case it becomes necessary to re-number the suspects and place them in order of importance, so that the full facts will be better understood. The result of enquiries regarding the remaining nine persons will be recorded later.

The following is the order of the six men concerned.

(1) ~~Chen, Shih-chang (陳世昌)~~ S/1, 87, Banking, ~~Shih-chang~~ arrested at 11:30 p.m. 23/7/38
20 Yen Ho Tung Lane 24 Lane 688 Avenue Jeffre.

(2) ~~Chen, Shih-chang (陳世昌)~~ S/1, 88, Banking, ~~Shih-chang~~ arrested at 11:30 p.m. 23/7/38
20 Yen Ho Tung Lane 24 Lane 688 Avenue Jeffre.
Details of this man are as follows.



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S/1 88 100-48
S/1 68 100-48

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(4) Wang Te Kee (王德基), alias
Wang Ming Te (王明德), 25, native of Ningpo,
S/CHINESE, last known resident at No.276
Rue Eugene Breda, French Concession, arrested
on 23-7-38 at No.28 Route Vallen.

(5) Zhou Jun Fung (周君凤), alias
Zhou Ming Fung (周明凤), 25, a printer, native
of Ningpo, resident at No.28 Route Vallen,
arrested at No.28 Route Vallen on 23/7/38.

(6) Zhu Jun Fung (朱仲光), alias
Zhu Jun Fung (朱光第), 25, a school teacher,
resident at No.21 Lou Po Li, Rue de Marche,
arrested at No.28 Route Vallen on 23/7/38.

The 1st, named Dong Yih Shing (董立生) self
confessed deputy chief of the assassination group which
group has now been broken up due to Police activity,
first became interested in "Youth Groups" and other
such organisations in 1937 following the occupation
of Nanking by Japanese Forces. From then until the
outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities he
continued to support similar movements prompted by a
potent desire to save his country and promoting
the political knowledge of the people for the same
purpose. In 1938, July 1938 a Salvation Association
was formed in Nanking and he became in charge of the
Central Association in Anti-Japanese Salvation
Later he was dispatched to Hangzhou in charge of a
new unit to dig trenches and erect other defence
works, after some time at Hangzhou he went to Linghai

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and received a period of military training.

In October he assisted the Nantoo Police in the defence of the native city and finally upon the total withdrawal of all military units he escaped into the French Concession, but escaped from the Police enroute to the station. Following his escape from the French Police, his urge to continue anti-traitor movements increased and soon after, he acquired 3 machine gun revolver pistols for \$40.00 each, 1 revolver for \$20.00, 4 Browning pistols at \$20.00 each and 6 bombs which he hid in the Yeh Mei watch & clock shop situated at Rue de Weihwei, French Concession, and which weapons he intended to use at some later date to carry out his object, the removal of traitors. Shortly after purchasing the firearms he left for Hankow and continued his activities there. During January 1938 he returned to Shanghai with the object of further promoting national salvation, but due to a news item he saw in a Japanese paper which gave an account of his arrival, he became alarmed and within three days returned to Hankow and organised an association similar to the one here. This association received a subsidy from the Government of \$100,000 per month.

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In April 1938 Sung Yah Shing was despatched to Shanghai in charge of the following men which were divided into four sections:-

1st. Section

Wong Ts Kee (王子周) (arrested)
Toon Yee Yoong (周維榮) (arrested)
Wong Hwan Kai (王克才)

2nd. Section

Lee Seung Jap (李松柏)
Lee Kang Lih (李企利)
Toon Tsiung King (周振興)

3rd. Section

Khang Kwei Sung (江桂生)
Sun Liang (孫良) (arrested)
Tsui Kee Yam (戴吉安) (shot dead by Police)
Sung Yung Young (宋永興) alias
Sun Liang (杜良) (杜志和)

4th. Section

Tai Ping Yam (戴炳元)
Li Young Hoo (李永輝)
Ngai Young Young (顏錦興)

For the express purpose of removing trouble.

The men were arrival rendered at various lodging houses in the French Concession, but always remained in contact with Sung, although they did not know him.

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residence. Continually he ordered them to move from place to place in order to avoid suspicion. On or about May 20th, 1938, one Lee Kong Yi (李國義), an active member of the Salvation Association arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong and took over command of the entire group which was then reorganized and divided into two squads, known as:- "Investigation Squad" and "Execution Squad" Sung was placed in charge of the Execution Squad which was to carry out the assassinations and bombings on information furnished by the Investigation Squad, who would also supply details of the intended victims movements. Following the formation of the two Squads several traitors were marked by the Group for assassination. From time to time various new members were enlisted locally as informants.

Tsoo Sou Kong (周士孔) (arrested), former member of the Salvation Association.

Sung Kai Hung (宋開衡) (arrested) alias Sung Kien Lung (宋健龍),

Sung Kai Tsoh (宋開元),

both of whom were later concerned in the murder of Sung Yee Foo (宋義福) and were introduced to the squad by Sung Si Kee 王士基

Sung Chia Ning (宋佳寧),

Li Sung Chih (李森林),

Tan Sung Foo (朱仲友),

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Regarding the assassination of Dwing Yee Pee (鄭月波) on 22/7/38 at Jessfield Road subject of this P.I.R. Sung Yeh Shing fully admits that same was carried out under his instigation and direction. He states that on about July 17th, 1938 his chief Zao Kong Yi (趙用儀) informed him that Dwing Yee Pee was a traitor and must be assassinated, he also received a detailed description of the intended victim and his daily movements.

Sung then passed the information to Tsen Sun Kong (arrested) who at Sung's request in turn passed some information to Sung Kai Yung (孫開榮) alias Sung Yuen Liang (孫元良) (arrested) and his young brother Sung Kai Yuen (孫開元) who had been selected to do the assassination. On 21-7-38 Sung Yeh Shing sent one Li Zeung Kee (arrested) to the Yeh Mei Clock Shop to fetch two pistols which he handed to the two brothers in the Ho Ho Lok Park, French Concession. Sung Kai Yung arrested at the same corroborates the confession made by Sung Yeh Shing and adds that after receiving instructions that he had been selected for the assassination, and written details of the victim's movements from Sung Yeh Shing through Tsen Sun Kong, he commenced to watch the movements of Dwing Yee Pee. On the morning of 22nd July 1938 they followed him

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from his home to the Hardeen Building wherein he was employed.

Again on the evening of the July 20th. 1938 they followed the victim from Hardeen Building to his home. On the morning of 20th. July the two assassins this time both armed proceeded to Jessfield Road to carry out the murder, but after waiting some time the victim failed to put in an appearance and they returned to the French Concession. Again on the morning of the 21-7-38 they attended but were unsuccessful the victim again did not arrive.

On the morning of the 22/7/38 both assassins at 8 a.m. took up a position at the corner of Avenue and Jessfield Roads one on either side of the roadway. At about 9.15 a.m. the victim walked past and they at once followed him for a few paces and then from a distance of about five yards Hung Kai Young opened fire and shot him twice in the back and then departed.

The chase and subsequent arrest of this assassin by P.C. Major are fully recorded on Major L. Hung Kai Young immediately collapsed when the shooting started and returned to his home the former, where he laid his pistol and surrendered and which was subsequently seized by Police to be examined.

There are now available the aforementioned details pertaining the letter he received from Hung Kai

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Shing to Zung Kai Kwang and Zung Kai Yuen, and further admits that he knew the contents of same. Tse Zung Fco also admits that acting on the instructions of Sung Yeh Shing, he carried the two pistols used in the commission of the crime, from the "Yeh Mei" Clock Shop, Rue du Weilwei to the Ku Ka Zah Park, French Concession where they were handed over to the assassins.

In support of the written statements made by the persons concerned, the following evidence is also available:-

1. Statement of P.S. Edgar who was attracted to the scene by the sound of shooting, and of seeing Zung Nyen Liang decamping from the scene. Of the chase and subsequent exchange of shots, and the arrest of the assassin.
2. Statement of C.P.S. 3000 who also exchanged shots with Zung Nyen Liang.
3. The statement of Hsia, Hock who after the arrest of Zung Nyen Liang identified him in Rabbiling Well Station as the man he had seen shoot the victim.
4. The recovery of one "Auto" pistol No. 7000 which was claimed by Sung Yeh Shing identified by Sung Yeh Shing and Tse Zung Fco.

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5. Two cartridge cases found near the body of the victim ascertained to have been fired by pistol No.7388.
6. A doctor's certificate certifying the death of Daung Yee Foo.
7. The recovery of a pistol No.670461, and ammunition at No.376 Rue Eugene Ford. Identified by Sung Yeh Shing and Tsu Zung Foo.
8. The recovery of a letter at No.376 Rue Eugene Ford, giving a description of the victim and his movements, which was identified by Tsu Zung Kang, as the one he delivered to them.

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Attempted Assassination of Yim Chinch Sung (林錦星)
member of a Russian body guard vide Central
Information Pol. B. 1584/38.

On or about June 6th. 1938 Sung Yeh Shing received information from Tsu Kang Yi that one Yim Chinch Sung was a traitor and was to be assassinated, also accompanying the order were details of the intended victim's movements.

Sung at once made preparations and selected the first portion of his usual programme.

1. Shim Yew (沈一) 2. (沈一) Shim
Shim Yew Sung (沈一) (沈一) Shim
2. Wong Shun Sui (王允才)

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S. Tai Tse Yee (戴志毅)

to carry out the assassination.

On the morning of 8th. June 1938 Sung Yah Shing removed one revolver and one pistol from the Yah Mei Watch Shop, Rue du Neihai, and handed them over to Tsoo Yung and Tsoo Yee Yeung, who were shown a photograph of the intended victim, and further instructed that he should be shot from behind as he was about to board his motor car No. 8883 on the Bund near the Sassoon Building.

The way of escape was also considered which was to be via Jinkoo Road.

On the 9th. June, Sung and his selected assassins proceeded to Jinkoo Road and the Bund and made a general survey of the place where the assassination had been arranged to take place, after which he ordered his men to do the shooting on the following morning (10th. June) and they were especially warned that in the event of any of the party being arrested they must on no account return to their residence, then at the Wilson Lodging House, Rue Tolson, but were to meet him on Avenue Joffre opposite the Radio Theatre between 6 p.m. & 7 p.m. same day and report the results.

Went took place at the time of the shooting are not known to Sung Yah Shing since he did not take an

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active part, but at the time was standing on the Bund and Haikang Roads corner and directly the shooting commenced, he decamped and returned to the French Concession.

At 2 p.m. the same day he encountered one Tsoo Seong Jao (趙錦朝) whom he had posted nearby at the scene for the purpose of keeping observation, in order that he could learn the results as quickly as possible.

As is recorded in the initial diary of Central P.I.R.1400/38. Tai Tsoo Yee (太志義) was shot dead and Tsoo Yee Young was arrested. Wong Kwan Zai eventually returned to the French Concession and reported the details to Sung Yeh Shing. The present whereabouts of Wong Kwan Zai is not known, but it is believed that he has returned to Hankow.

On 2/8/38 Tsoo Yee (趙義) was removed from Ward Road jail to Police Headquarters where he was confronted with the six members of the gang now in custody. He at once identified all of them except Sung Kai Young alias Sung Kien Liang and Tsoo Ssu Keng. The fact that he did not identify them was not in accordance with the statement they had been his fellow and workmen but they did not join the gang until later, or after Tsoo Yee had been arrested. Tsoo also

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immediately identified Sung Yah Shing as the person who instigated him to commit the crime and supplied the two pistols used in the commission of same.

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Assassination of Sung Suh Kye (宋叔介) a alias
Sung Sheo Ring (宋少平) and wounding of one
Feng Fao Ring (方富廷) at No.81 Lloyd Road,
Letter F.I.R. 2223/38.

Sung Yah Shing further confessed to having instigated this crime and supplied pistols for same. He stated that on 17-6-38 his leader Kee Kong Yi (基剛義) passed the information to him that a lawyer Woo Ping Yat (伍平一), alias Woo Sung Yee (伍昇宇), residing at No.81 Lloyd Road was a traitor and must be shot.

Sung assigned Kee Seong Joo, Im Sung Iah, and Soon Seong King, members of the 2nd. section to make the necessary enquiries regarding the intended victim which when completed they passed to him (Sung).

Sung then instructed Kee Seong Joo to tie a white handkerchief around his wrist and proceed to Kee Go Gwanku and instructed to meet him on the evening of the 21st/6/38 when he would receive the pistols. Sung later made arrangements with one Woo Chong (伍忠) to take the two minor pistols from the Kee Go Gwanku shop. Kee Go Gwanku had been sent to Sung, and then he instructed his selected men to have the two guns within

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three days. They intimated that they intended to do it on 24-6-38. Sung Yah Shing was not present at the scene of the shooting, but later in the evening when visiting the home of the three men whom he had detailed for assassinating the lawyer, he learned from them that they had been to the office of Woo Ping Yat, 81 Lloyd Road, but had blundered and shot the wrong man, furthermore they had discarded their arms without any necessity.

The following day (25-7-38) the three assassins were sent back to Hankow to be punished.

A 1384/38

Bombings in Central District on July 7th, 1938

vide Central Miss. No. 675/38.

Sung Yah Shing further admitted that he directed and supplied bombs which were thrown in various parts of the International Settlement on July 7th. 1938. He claims that about the end of June 1938 his chief See Kong Yi instructed him to arrange for a demonstration to take place on July 7th. 1938 the anniversary of the "Lahouchine Incident".

After some discussion it was finally decided that bomb throwing should take place since he had already six bombs hidden in the Yeh Mei Clock Shop, Rue de Weilwei, therefore he made preparations and sent one

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On 6-7-38 Sung Yah Shing sent instructions to his squad by Tseu Seu Kong, that the bomb throwing was to be carried out early a.m. 7-7-38.

In connection with the Central bombings Sung Yah Shing selected the following members of his squad to carry them out:-

1. Zung Kai Kwang (朱開光) to throw his bomb at any Japanese in the vicinity of Szechuan and Jinkoo Roads.

2. Wong Ts Koo (王子初) to bomb the Floating Restaurant, Peking Road Jetty.

Zung Kai Kwang who only joined this terrorist gang at the beginning of July 1938, through the introduction of Zen Liang admitted that he threw the bomb at Lane 120 Jinkoo Road, and related the following details:-

Having been selected by Sung Yah Shing he was taken by Zen Liang to the Ku Ka Zah Park, French Concession at about 6 p.m. July 6th. 1938, where Sung who was in possession of a bomb demonstrated to him how it should be thrown, after which he was ordered to proceed at about 8 a.m. 7th. July 1938 to the corner of Jinkoo and Szechuan Roads and there hurl the missile at any Japanese who should pass.

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Having received these instructions, Sung Yih Shing gave him \$10.00 to defray expenses. Zung then proceeded to Jinkee Road and made observations of the locality and noted means of escape.

Meanwhile Sung had sent the bomb to his home then at the Dah Wee lodging house, Rue Auguste Boppe.

At 4.30 a.m. 7th July 1938 Zung Kui Kwang took the bomb placed same in a shoe box and travelling by ricksha proceeded to the appointed place.

At about 6 a.m. whilst waiting he heard an explosion and saw one of his group, Wong Ts Kee (arrested riding a bicycle toward him, knowing that Wong had been on a similar mission, and observing that he appeared to be in danger, Zung did not wait further but hurried the bomb into the nearest alleyway which incidently was No.159 Jinkee Road. He then decamped via various roads to the French Concession and removed his belongings to a new address.

Further Statement. Jinkee Road, handed by

Wong Ts Kee.

Sung Yih Shing admitted that he selected Wong Ts Kee (arrested) to hand the Shooting Instrument to Jinkee Road early and that he would have bomb to him by the boy Wong Chien King (王建興) same today handed over in the En Ts Kee Road, French Concession.

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Wong Ts Koo corroborates Sung's statement and related the following particulars of how he carried out the bombing.

After being selected to throw bombs he received orders from Sung to be at the Ku Ka Zah Park, French Concession at 6 p.m. 6-7-38, he kept the appointment and met Wong Chein King who gave him one bomb. This he kept at his home then at the Dah Hwa lodging house, Rue Auguste Boppe until about 6.30 a.m. 7-7-38 when he hired a bicycle from a nearby shop and dressed in blue engineering clothing he rode to the Peking Road jetties, placed his bicycle near the Bund Garden wall and mingled with the crowd for a time awaiting a favourable opportunity to hurl the missile.

At about 6.55 a.m. he took up a position near to the gang-way and then hurled the bomb in the direction of the restaurant, after which he mounted his bicycle and rode away via Jinkoo Road where he passed Sung Kai Kwong, thence to a teashop at Pah Sien Joo, French Concession where he had been ordered to return to report the results of his mission. At this teashop Sung Yih Shing and other members of the group were awaiting him and after reporting he removed his residence to another lodging house on Rue Auguste Boppe. Wong Ts Koo denies having been concerned in

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any other bombings or assassinations, but it is strongly suspected that the bomb thrown at the Yokohama Specie Bank was also the work of Wong, in view of the fact that in the statement made by Zung Kai Kwang he avers that upon hearing an explosion on the Bund in the locality of the above bank he saw Wong Ts Kee (~~方~~ + ~~桂~~) decamping.

The suspicion that this bomb was thrown by Wong Ts Kee is further strengthened by the statement of S.P.C. 144 who was on duty nearby.

Bombs thrown at Japanese troops from Alabaster Road, West Hongkew Mise. No. 283/38.

In connection with this case Sung Yah Shing admitted that he instigated and supplied bombs for this offence.

He added that he selected two men of his squad named:-

Wong Kwan Tsui, aged 16 and Zung Kai Yuen (both not yet arrested), to proceed to the above location and hurl the bomb at the Japanese sentry from the Settlement road. How the men proceeded to the appointed place is not known to Sung, but in support of his confession, Nyi Ah Mei (~~尼~~ + ~~阿~~ ~~美~~) who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this crime and later released

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due to lack of sufficient evidence, was called to this station and identified one Zung Kai Kwang as the brother of the man Zung for whom he hired the cycles one of which was found at the scene by Police. Nyi Ah Mei is in no way implicated in this case, but appears to have been the victim of circumstances.

Bomb thrown into Japanese occupied territory
from Kansu Road (Not reported).

Sung Yeh Shing further admitted that he ordered Zou Liang (arrested) and one Lee Tsung Hwei (not arrested) to throw a bomb at Japanese sentries on the West Hongkow Boundary during the early morning of 7-7-38. He further added that he armed Lee with a bomb and Zou Liang with a mouser pistol to be used in the event of being chased.

In support of this admission Zou Liang gave details of how on the evening of the 6-7-38 Tseu Seu Keng (in custody) informed him on behalf of Sung Yeh Shing to go to the Ku Ka Zah Park, French Concession between 7 and 8 p.m. the same day.

Zou Liang kept the appointment and met Sung who gave him a mouser pistol, and instructions to accompany Lee Tsung Hwei a.m. 7-7-38. Next morning Lee armed with a bomb and Zou Liang with the pistol proceeded to Maining Road travelling in ricksha arriving

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at about 5.55 a.m.

At about 6 a.m. they edged their way to the boundary and then Lee flung the bomb into a house on the boundary wherein were billeted Japanese sentries, they both then hurriedly left the scene, ran to North Chekiang Road where they engaged rickshas and returned to a teashop situated at Fah Sien Jao, French Concession where Sung Yah Shing was waiting to hear the result of their mission, the pistol was also returned to Sung whilst in this teashop.

It is probable that this bomb did not explode since no report of the occurrence was received by the S.M.Police, but in support of his statement Zou Liang led D.S. Bradley to the scene and pointed out the place where it was thrown, which is No. 1020 Main-
ing Road, wherein Japanese troops are billeted. Sung Yah Shing further admitted that it was he who supplied Kiang Ewei Sung with a bomb which was to be thrown on to the Hantao Road 7-7-38. This person was arrested by the French Police 7-7-38 whilst enroute to the appointed place. (Please see C. I Misc. File No. 108/38). Sung also added that Kiang was being protected by one Ching Young Seung who was armed with a pistol.

✓ D 8591

Prior to the ^{arrest} of Yih Chueh Sung on 10-6-38, Sung Yah Shing received instructions from

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Zao Kong Yi to check the movements of one Chang Siao Ling (趙角林) who was believed to be a traitor. Chang at this time was living at Rue Wagner.

Sung assigned his 3rd. Section to do the work which then was made up of the following men:-

Tai Tsai Yue (太志禡)

Zau Liang (趙良)

Kieng Kwei Sung (桂桂生)

These men commenced to check on the intended victim, but apparently they failed to keep the nature of their work a secret and as a result it failed.

Sung Yah Shing has been interrogated regarding other assassinations and bombings, but he denies any connection or knowledge of same, adding that he believed other groups were also operating in Shanghai.

Amongst the seizures made at the home of Sung at No.14 Lane 833 Avenue Jeffre was a pencil drawn map which indicates the locality where Chen Tuh Ming (陳徒明) was murdered (Le sa P.I.R.2285/38). Sung disclaims ownership of the map stating that it must have been left by his chief Zao Kong Yi. This map appears to suggest that Chen Tuh Ming was also assassinated by this group.

~~Sung Yah Shing~~ (宋雅生) did not take part at the scene of any of the assassinations and bombings

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as far as can be ascertained, but appears to have been utilized in carrying firearms for the gang, and on the morning of the 7-7-38 was engaged in distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets.

Yau See Kong (余世聰) likewise did not attend the scenes of the many crimes committed, but was maintained by Sung Yah Shing, as a clerk and a liaison between him and members of the group, sending messages, receiving reports of the results of the missions which members had been sent out to fulfill, and other similar work. At times he was also used to carry firearms.

He himself admits that he did do this work and Sung Yah Shing also corroborates same. Further corroboration of his is found amongst the documents seized at his place of residence No.68 Route Valion, such as names of members and their place of abode.

A further document gives details of communications and movements which the group were to strictly observe, as hereunder:

Other Member "Li" Deal re Communication and Movement.

(A) Communication:-

1. Members responsible for maintaining communication between the sections and this office should always carry secret codes, such as "Wing" and "Wing" on the telephone between them. These signs are not to be used more or less frequently.

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2. All documents are to be carefully sealed. They are to be personally handed by the communication agents to the responsible officers of the sections. In case the responsible officer of a section is absent when the communication agent visits him, the communication agent is not allowed to leave any message with any other person unless with previous notice from the responsible officer of the section.
3. Neither the senior organ nor the members will be allowed to tell the communication agents anything regarding the contents of the messages which the agents transmit on their behalf. A very urgent message may be marked with three interlocked "O's"; urgent, by two interlocked "O's" and ordinary one by one "O".
4. All documents should not be made in official form. They should be written in the form of friendly letters.
5. It is preferable that reports be written about 30 or 40 minutes before they are handed to the communication agents. It is inadvisable to write a report too early. The person on receiving the report should take down the contents in brief notes and then destroy it by fire, not by merely tearing it into pieces, the latter method being inadvisable.

(B) Movements:-

1. No matter in what kind of difficult circumstances, members are required to observe strictly their appointments of meeting.
2. Around the hour the responsible officer of a section appoints for meeting a communication agent, no guests are allowed to remain in his room in order to avoid leakage of information.
3. The communication agents when visiting the section members should perform themselves like friends to the members and under no circumstance that they are allowed to

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behave as visiting the members on some serious affairs.

4. Members of one section are not allowed to communicate with those of another section unless with approval from the senior organ. Members of one section are strictly prohibited from informing those of other sections what they have done.

Remarks:-

Members all know the above rules well. Any one who fails to observe any of these rules is liable to severe punishment.

Regarding the acquisition of the bombs and fire-arms used in the commission of the many crimes perpetrated by the gang, Sung Yeh Shing claims that they were all sold to him by one Ping Feh Ching (平發慶), a former friend, and member of the Kiengsu and Chekiang Special Service Regiment, whom he had first met when undergoing military training in that unit at Lunghwa. Ping Feh Ching he adds also took part in the defence of Nantoo and finally entered the French Concession when the city was captured by the Japanese Forces. Sung further claims that when Ping knew of his (Sung's) intention to carry on anti-traitor movements here in Shanghai, he obtained the weapons from ex members of the 8th. Battalion of the Chekiang and Kiengsu Special Service Units who had also entered the Concession with them following the retreat from Nantoo. Ping Feh Ching

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is at present believed to be serving with the Chinese Military somewhere in Changsha, Henan.

Sung avers that he never had any further supplies of arms etc. from Hankow or any other source, but there appears to be no doubt that the group was being financed by the Hankow Government through the Salvation Association.

The Yah Mei watch and clock shop, Rue du Weikwei was formerly owned by Sung Yah Shing which explains how he came to use the place for hiding his firearms therein.

Regarding the remaining nine suspects who were rounded up at various addresses in the Concession, enquiries have failed to show that any are connected with this or any other terrorist group.

The female Wong Ah Chuen (王阿春) who was arrested at No. 276 Rue Eugene Bard wherein a pistol was seized appears to have been the victim of circumstances, she does not deny that she lived with Wong Ts Kee at various lodging houses, but she does deny knowing of his connections with the terrorist group. Wong too also avers that she was ignorant of his work.

The fact that she only removed to 276 Rue Eugene Bard a few hours before she was arrested is borne out

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by Zau Liang and Wong Tm Koo. Regarding the pistol being found in the room, she explains that at about 10 a.m. 22/7/38 Zung Kai Yuen, who it will be recalled went to the murder of Dsung Yooh Poo on Jessfield Road, returned to No.276 Rue Eugene Bard and ordered her to wait outside. This appears to have been when the pistol was placed in the room, moreover Zung, Yah Shing has identified the pistol as the same one given to Zung Kai Yuen.

Several addresses in the French Concession where she formerly was employed have been visited and her statements have been corroborated.

Siao Woo Toong (萧 167 友), alias
Sieu Poo Foo (萧 波 大),

arrested at 62 Route Vallen has also ascertained to have had no connection with this gang, and none of the men identified him.

Lieu Sung Ding (刘 松 平) and
Feeo Yien Woo (刘 贤 武)

arrested at No.15 Pau Yue Li, Rue Hue were definately established to be in no way involved with this gang, although at first it was believed that they may have been concerned in the assassination on Sinza Road (Sinza P.I.R.1498/38), however enquiries failed to connect them with any case.

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Faung Ts Bing (方子平)

arrested at No. 62 Route Vallon 23-7-38, no evidence has been secured to show that this person is in any way connected with terroristic activities.

Zung Shing An (蔭興安)

arrested at 1285 Avenue Edward VII 23/7/38. This person is obviously a victim of circumstances and has no connections with the terrorist gang.

He admitted that he formerly worked with Wong Ts Kee in Poctung prior to the outbreak of hostilities and that the only connection he has had with him since was when Wong asked him to allow him to use his address for receiving letters.

Only one letter arrived for Wong c/o him (Zung Shing An) and it was this letter found in possession of Wong which led to his arrest.

Enquiries amongst his friends, work mates and of his employer show that he is a respectable person. This man was released on 29-7-38.

Ching Ying Pung (鄭英邦) and
Hoai Sung San (懷生)

both of whom were arrested at 62 Route Vallon 23/7/38 have also no connection with the gang and the fact of their visit to this place has been verified beyond doubt.

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Woo Shiun Tuh (吴世勋)

arrested at 62 Route Vallon 23-7-38.

This suspect has been interrogated regarding the object of his visit to the premises, and the explanation given has been verified and no evidence has been secured to show that he is in any way concerned in terroristic activities.

At 3 p.m. 27-7-38 an identification parade was held at Headquarters and all witnesses of recent bombings and assassinations were present, no identifications were effected. With the exception of Zung Shing An (庄生安) all the gang and suspects are still being held in custody.

Enquiries proceeding.

C. L. G.
S.S. 114

Sung Yeh Shing (孫亦生)

Banking

D.S.I. Orighton

Police Mgrs.

24/7/38

D.S.I. Lin Chung-akien

My name is Sung Yeh Shing (孫亦生), alias Yee Sheng Zeng (子生增), alias Yee Huang (子光). I am 27 years old, single, unemployed. I have no permanent address in Shanghai.

My mother is a native of Chinkiang. She has never resided in Shanghai.

My father who died in 1934, was prior to his death was engaged in piece goods trade in Shanghai, Chinkiang, and Banking. He visited Shanghai only at intervals but never remained permanently resident.

I was born in the city of Chinkiang in the province of Kiangsu on the 20th January, 1912. At the age of 6 or 7 years I went to study at the 1st Primary School, Chinkiang, and remained there until I had attained the age of 11 years. I then went to Banking where I studied under a private tutor named Sung Fu Shih (孫福記) for three years. At the age of 14 years I came to Shanghai with my father and lived with him until the time living at the corner of Dudding Hall and Hudson Roads. This house has since been demolished. At this time I joined the Yang Wei Primary School, Anna Road, where I studied for 6 months. I then went to Banking for 1 year, where I studied at the Ching Sung (清昇) Primary School. Returning to Shanghai my father put me into the shop of a friend to learn the watch trade. During this time I studied at the Dudding Hall Supplementary Evening School. Four years later I completed my apprenticeship and opened a watch shop named Sung Yeh (孫亦) at the Dudding.

In September 1931 when the Japanese captured Mukden, I closed my shop and joined the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps with a view to serving my country in a more beneficial manner.

This Corps was in charge of Wong Ping Nan (王炳南), a lawyer, its headquarters being established on the 2nd floor of the Tseng Dah Silk and Satin Shop, Foshow Road and Pakien Road corner. There were altogether 500 persons in this Corps.

In the middle of October, 1931, all the members of the Corps, including myself, were sent to undergo military training in the public recreation ground on Dah Chih Road, Hantao.

On January 28, 1932, the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in Shanghai. Approximately 300 of the members of the Corps showed their willingness of participating in the war and were transported on about January 30 to Foshan under the command of Wong Ping Nan, I being then a section commander. On arriving at Foshan we were drafted into the 130th Brigade of the Chinese Army under the command of Gen. Tang Tsao Yen (唐昭堯). We, the volunteer corps members, assisted the army in defending the area and fought well against the Japanese. In the attack about 20 of our colleagues were killed.

On March, 20th, 1932, in accordance with the instructions from Gen. Tang Tsao Yen, withdraw to Foshan, and soon afterwards we witnessed the collision between Japan and China.

While in Foshan we remained further and were still military members. In May or June, 1932, the 13th Route Army to whom the volunteer corps was attached, was trans-

to Fukien by order of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, and the Corps was disbanded. I returned to Shanghai and organized a ~~Chum Yih~~ (Mutual Benefit) Society in Rue Palikao (No. not remembered) with a view to promoting the political knowledge of the members. The Society had about 50 members consisting of persons of various walks of life. However, owing to financial difficulties, the Society closed at the beginning of 1933, when I established a ~~Han~~ Shing Exchange Shop at the corner of Rue Bataud and Rue des Bourgs with a capital of about \$2,000.00 which I obtained from my mother then residing in Hankow. My family owns estate property in Hankow valued at approximately \$20,000.00.

While I was conducting my shop, some of the former members of the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps, including Liang Tung Tung (梁頓頓) and Tsui Wei Tung (崔維頓), organized "anti-German societies" in Shanghai. Apparently these societies had for their aim the salvation of the nation but actually they were utilized by Liang Tung Tung, Tsui Wei Tung, and others as a means to extort money from certain merchants who were dealing in Japanese goods for the maintenance of their organizations. I despised them and did not participate in the alleged anti-German activities.

In Summer 1933, I closed my shop owing to business depression and went to Hankow with my friend, Yang Tung Hsing (楊頓興), a student of the Nanyang Technical (at present in Nanking), at the Peking Academy Hotel, No. August 20. I do not remember the number of the room. Owing to my

ill health, I rarely came out of the lodging house.

At the end of November, 1933, I received an express letter from my mother in Hankow to the effect that my father was very ill. I immediately left Shanghai for Hankow by a steamer (name forgotten) of the San Peh Steamship Company. My father died one day before arrived at Hankow.

In January 1934, I came to Shanghai by a steamer (name not remembered) of the San Peh Steamship Company. On arriving here I, with the assistance of my friends, Sung Ming Yuen (孙明勋), and Li Te Hung (李德衡), established the "Wah Mai Watch & Clock Shop" (华美) at corner of Rue du Consulat and Rue Pauline and a branch shop at 1688 Building Well Road. Sung Ming Yuen was formerly an editor of the Chung Hua Book Company while Li Te Hung (李德衡) was a student of the Nanyang College. The latter is a native of Peiping and his family is quite wealthy. I don't know their present whereabouts. In evening I studied in the Liang Kai Supplementary School (梁开), Continental Building, Building Road.

In October, 1934, I removed my shop from corner of Rue du Consulat and Rue Pauline to 287 Rue du Voltaire.

Between January 1934 and August 1936 I, owing to ill health, remained inactive.

In September, 1936, I together with Chiang Ching Sung (蒋经生), supervisor of the Ching Ho Elementary School on Rue Consulat, and Sung Ming Yuen (孙明勋), a colleague, founded the "Wah Ming (华明) Shop" (华明) with

offices at No.16 Kung Yih Li (公義里), Xulun Road, Chapei, with the object of promoting the political knowledge of the people and uniting them in furthering national salvation activities. The organization had approximately 30 members most of whom were labourers. They, however, did not carry out any activities but were in October the same year (1936) reorganized to be a section of the "Special Movement Corps" formed under the auspices of the following persons:-

Wong Ping Nan (王炳南), a lawyer and ex-commander of the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps.

Leh Ching Du (陸京杜), Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters.

Zoeng (曾) (name unknown), Chief of Staff of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters. This Corps had altogether 30 sections of from 30 to 40 members each and I was appointed in charge of the section which was formed by the members of the "Tin Shing League." The Headquarters of the Corps was established in the Coal Merchants Guild opposite the "Small World Amusement Resort," City.

In January, 1937, some 150 members of the Corps were given military training at a piece of vacant ground in Joo He Zoeng and at the same time they were given a series of lectures on the political situation of the country. These members, on completing the military training course, would be assigned to enlist new members and organize them into sub-sections. All the members of the Corps would be sent to

to Chapei and Hongkow and eastern areas of the Settlement, and would be ordered to attack the Japanese from the rear at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai which was then considered as inevitable.

Before the military training started members were told by the promoters of the Corps that they would be supplied with rifles, hand-grenades and other weapons but the promise was not kept. The members gradually withdrew from participating in the drill and until the beginning of February when the training came to an end there were only 50 men present as compared with 150 at the beginning of January. It was a failure and this Corps was disbanded.

At the end of February or the beginning of March, 1937, 10 persons, including Leh Ching Da (黎精德), a member of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, Wong Ping Nam, a lawyer, Woo Han Yung (吴汉文), a journalist, Doo Zou Yuen (杜佐元), a journalist, Tsang Yuen (張允), a student of the Chinan University, and myself, organized a "Society to Promote the the Offering of Iron and Steel to the Government" with offices in the Coal Merchants Guild, then situated at Ningpo Road. This Society, however, was not very active, but its formation had the effect of prompting people of other localities to form similar organizations.

Between March and June, 1937, I stayed at my shop without undertaking any activities.

On July 7, 1937, the Chinese and Japanese forces clashed at Lukouzhen. I, Zeng Kang Yu (曾康禹) and Liang Tung

Yang, decided to organise a "Chinese Youths' National Salvation Association." I sold my two shops at Rue du Weikwei and Bubbling Well Road respectively to one named Yang Han Zung (楊漢宗), who was formerly my tutor for some \$1,000 and used same to finance the proposed association.

On July 8 or 9, 1937, we established a preparatory office in the Tai Wo Bank Building, Nanking Road, but on 11/7/37, we removed to Kwan Ti Miao, Old West Gate, Nantao. On July 15, 1937, the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association was formally inaugurated at Kwan Ti Miao. It had a total membership of some 2,000 persons consisting of chiefly students and labourers who had come to the Association in answering to advertisements published by the organization in newspapers calling for members.

Hereunder is a list of the personnel of the organization:

Chief:	Zee Kong Hui (齊公惠)
Vice Chief:	Meng Tung Tung (孟東東)
Publication Dept.	Sung Yik Shing (孫逸卿)
a) Secretary Section	Zee Kwoon Cho (齊光超)
b) Special Section (including news section)	Sung Yik Shing
c) Secretary Section	news and information
General Admin. Department	Meng Tung Tung
Marketing Dept.	Zee Kwoon Cho (齊光超)

a) Organization Section:

Ling Wei Liang (林惠亮)

b) Education Section:

Liang Wei Liang (梁惠林)

c) First-aid Section:

Sung Chia Yoong (孙嘉庸)

d) Propaganda Section:

Sung Chauh (孙兆光)

The first 10 days following the inauguration of the Association we were busy in forming the departments and sections and in enlisting members.

On or about July 21, 1937, approximately 200 members of the Association were despatched to Nanxiang to assist the Chinese forces in that area under the command of Gen. Chang Chi Chung to dig trenches and erect defense works. I was appointed by the Association in charge of this Corps. We carried out the aforementioned work in and around Nanxiang for about one month (21/7/37 - 21/8/37). We were supplied with food by the Army but received no pay. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai (August 13, 1937) we used to do our work in the night owing to the frequent bombing of the area by Japanese aeroplanes.

during the day

The following persons who recently conducted assassination and bomb-throwing in Shanghai under me also participated in the erection of defense works on behalf of the Chinese Army:

1. Zhou Ling alias Zhou Yee Yoong, who was connected with the attempted murder of Mr. Chauh Sung and sentenced to 21 years imprisonment.
2. Wong Chung Kai (王忠才), connected with the same attempted murder case, not in custody.

3. Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂生), alias Kiang Hai Chu (江海初), who was arrested by the French Police on 7/7/38 for being in possession of a bomb.

4. Tsoo See Kong (周子功), arrested at 62 Route Vallon on 22/7/38.

5. Wong Tse Kee (王泽基), arrested on 23/7/38 at 62 Route Vallon.

6. Ching Yoong Sung (经永生), alias Doe Tse Mei (杜志梅), not in custody.

While I was in Nanxiang in charge of the Corps in erecting the defense works, other members of the Association were engaged in conducting propaganda in Nantao as well as in various other places along the S.H.R. and S.H.H.R. and in organizing first aid corps to transport wounded soldiers from the fronts to the hospitals in the foreign concessions.

On completing our work in Nanxiang I, together with my comrades whose number had then been decreased from 200 to 150 (50 of them being suffering from sick) were transferred to Lungkau and reorganized to be the 3rd Company, 7th Battalion 3rd Regiment of the Kiangsu-Shkiang Special Service Corps, the Regiment in question being in charge of Chu Nanch Hui (朱南晖), a prominent figure in the local labour circles before the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai area.

At this time, Zou Kong Yi came to join us and he was appointed commander of the 3rd Company, while I was in charge of the 1st Section of the same unit. The Company was divided into three sections of 45 men each.

In Lungkwa, the members of our company were militarily trained, and were armed with rifles, pistols and hand-grenades. By the end of September, 1937, we were transferred to the Tung Yah Physical Culture School, Loo Pan Road, Nantao, and assigned to garrison the area surrounding Pah Yung Kwan, West Gate, where the "Martial Law Commander's Headquarters" was located. At the same time we, members of the 3rd Company, were empowered to take whatever effective measures we like to suppress traitors.

Numerous persons, who had been arrested by us as well as other police and military units at various districts in Shanghai and its suburbs for perpetrating traitorous acts were tried by a military court established in Pah Yung Kwan and were executed when they were found guilty.

At the end of October, we were despatched to station at Nantao Bund assisting the Police Reserve Unit in defending the area from possible attack by the Japanese from the Whangpoo. Several attempts were made by the Japanese at the beginning of November, 1937 to land troops at Nantao Bund by small motor boats but were frustrated by the defense units.

When the Chinese troops fell back from Chapei to Pah Sing Kiang, the situation in Nantao became extremely tense but we decided to fight to the bitter end.

In the night of November 11, 1937, the Police Reserve Unit, who had us in defending Nantao, suddenly withdrew into the French Concession thereby throwing the whole of Nantao into a chaotic state. We started our best to stem the retreat

but without avail, and by 11 p.m. the same night we also surrendered our arms to the French Military forces at the Boundary and entered the French Concession through a small iron gate at the south end of Boulevard de Montigny.

Zao Kong Yi, Wong Kyang Zai, Chiang Ching Zung, Ping Foh Chong (Figs B), Li Tsung Hwei, myself, and several others made good our escape from the custody of the French Police on our way to the French Police Station.

I went to live in a room on the 7th floor of the Yangtze Hotel, Yenan Road, for four or five days and then removed to the Woo Kung Hotel, corner of Foochow and Fokien Roads where I stayed in a room on the 3rd floor for three days. I do not remember the numbers of the rooms in these two hotels where I had stayed.

When I left the Woo Kung Hotel, I engaged a small room in the Si Zong Lodging House on Yu Ya Ching Road. At this time, Chiang Ching Zung, Wong Kuan Zai, Ping Foh Chong, and Li Tsung Hwei were living in a room in house 21 in an alleyway (name not remembered) at the corner of Rue Bataille and Rue Petiot. I do not know where Zao Kong Yi lived then but he came to visit me at my lodgings house at intervals.

In the meantime, I intended to continue to carry out anti-traitor activities in Shanghai. When Ping Foh Chong, one of the members of the 3rd Company, and a fairly well known Chinese boxer in Shanghai, came to know my ambition, he presented me with six boxes, and also purchased for me 3 machine gun revolver pistols at \$40.00 each.

1 revolver for \$30.00

4 Browning automatic pistols at \$30.00 each.

Ping told me that he had bought these from ex-members of the 8th Battalion of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Special Service Corps but I do not know them. Ping Poh Chong is at present in Changsha, Hunan, serving in the Chinese Military. When I obtained these firearms, I concealed all of them in an attic in the Yeh Mai Watch & Clock Shop on Rue du Welwei.

My plan to further the anti-traitor movement in Shanghai, however, met with setbacks owing to lack ^{of} funds. In the meantime, information was received to the effect that the Japanese were endeavouring to arrest all the persons who had participated in the Chinese Special Service Corps, therefore, on December 16, 1937, Zee Kong Yi, Chiang Ching Lung, Zee Hsu Chi, Ngai On Chong (W.L. + S.) and myself left Shanghai by sea, "Tak Ping" for Ningpo and thence by train to Hangzhou. Prior to my departure for Hangzhou, I learned that some 30 of my comrades who had been released from imprisonment by the French Police were accommodated in the Hong Kong Refugee Camp on Alabaster Road.

On arriving at Hangzhou, we were interviewed by Mr. Huang Chia Hsiung (黄家衡), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, who sent us to Shaoxing to assist Mr. Ho Tung Sung (何通昇), Minister of the 2nd Division of Hangzhou Region in the organization of guerrilla units. Mr. Ho instructed us to do the work to greatest best and promised us to serve in the Hangzhou Public Committee as

police officers. Zao Kong Yi subsequently left for Hankow.

Towards the end of January, 1938, I and Chiang Ching
zung came to Shanghai via Ningpo with a view to bringing all
the ex-members of the 3rd Company of Special Service Corps,
who were in Shanghai, to Hankow to further national salvation
movement in the latter city.

On arrival, Chiang and I proceeded to the Peking Lodging
House, Rue August Boppe and engaged a room on the ground
floor, number of the room not remembered. The following day,
I went to the Zang Kong Lodging House, on Alabaster Road,
where I met:-

Tsou Ying alias Tsou Vee Yoong,

Ping Foh Cheng,

Wong Kwang Zai,

Ching Yoong Sung alias Kee Mei,

Li Thung Kwei,

Kiang Kwei Sung alias Keng Kai Chin and

Zao Liang (老良), alias Zung Te Zao (忠德),

and some thirty others. They sang a song entitled "August
13" which they had composed themselves and I addressed them
in a brief speech stating that we were re-united and would
proceed to Hankow together to serve the country.

However, on the following morning, I saw in the newspaper
a report reproduced from the "Shanghai Nichi Nishi" to the
effect that I, Sung Yat Shing, the leader of the Chinese
Youths National Salvation Association, an anti-Japanese
organization, had arrived in Shanghai. In order to avoid
possible danger, I did not proceed to the Zang Kong Lodging

Camp again, but sent Chiang Ching Zung, who had come to Shanghai from Shaoshing together with me, to arrange for the transportation of the members to Hankow. I also told Chiang that I would proceed to Ningpo alone first and expect to meet my comrades there.

I stayed in Shanghai for three days and left for Ningpo by the S.S. "Tak Ping."

I waited at Ningpo for about a week; my comrades had been prevented from coming to that port in consequence of the closing of the boom lying outside Ningpo by the Chinese Military Authorities. Subsequently I left for Hankow, arriving there in the middle of February, 1938. I met Zao Kong Yi in Hankow, he had already had an office of the "Chinese Youth National Salvation Association" established in Hankow. My comrades later also arrived in the city, they brought with them four new colleagues who are:-

Hsai Tseng Peng (徐增彭), not in custody.

Tai Ping Yuan (戴平元), -do-

Tai Tsu Hsu (戴子胥), deceased.

Chou Tseng Ning (周增寧), not in custody.

The Chinese Youth National Salvation Association had altogether some 1,000 members in Hankow. It was organised practically similar to the form as it was in Shanghai. The Association was registered with the Chinese Authorities in Hankow and received a monthly subsidy of approximately \$500,000 from the latter.

In April, 1938, the Association decided to despatch a

a squad to Shanghai to suppress the traitors and I was appointed in charge of the squad because I am well acquainted with the conditions in Shanghai.

On or about April 25, 1938, I picked out the following comrades and ^{then} accompanied to Shanghai:-

1st. Wong Tse Kee (王子固)
 Tseu Yee Yeong (周易英)
 Wong Kuan Zai (王光才)

2nd. Tseu Seung Jao (趙叔堯)
 Lau Zang Lih (呂長立)
 Tseu Yee Ming (周易明)

3rd. Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂松)
 Tseu Liang (趙良)
 Tse Tse Yen (蔡赤焰)

4th. Ching Yung Sang Kao (蔣永桑)
 Kee See Hui (杜志輝)
 See Jing Yuan (戴敬元)
 Li Yung Hui (李永輝)
 Ngai Yung Poon (黎永邦)

We travelled to Shanghai via Kuklung, Hangchow, Ningpo, Yenan, and Kunming. In Ningpo I divided my comrades into two groups:

See Jing Yuan (戴敬元)
 Lau Zang Lih (呂長立)
 Ngai Yung Poon (黎永邦)

Kiang Kwei Sung

Zao Liang alias Zung Tse Zao

Tai Tse Yee

2) Wong Tse Kee

Tsou Yee Yoong

Wong Kuan Tai

Ching Yoong Sung alias Doe Tse Mei

Tai Ping Yuen/Li Tsung Kwei

Ngan Tseng Paung (~~Ngan~~ ^{Ngan}) (Ngan immediately
absconded on arriving at Shanghai).

The first group left Ningpo on May 1, 1938, and the 2nd group on May 2, 1938. I came to Shanghai together with the second group by steamer ^{to save} (names not remembered) but in different cabin so none of my comrades knows when I actually arrived here.

In accordance with previous arrangements, I met Wong Tse Kee of the 1st section in front of the Kuo Hwa Bank on Bubbling Well Road near Avenue Haig, Tsou Seong Jao of the 2nd section in front of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, Wong Kuan Sung of the 3rd section outside the Bubbling Well Branch of the Bank of China at Bubbling Well Road and ^{of 4th section} Yen An Road corner, Ching Yoong Sung alias Doe Tse and in the Tai Shu Jen San Shop near the Monter on the following 2 days after my arrival. The main object of meeting them was to obtain their living places so that I could contact them. I was then living in the room above kitchen of Shing Ping Lodging House, 2nd August Street.

On May 12, 1938, Zao Kong Yi arrived at Shanghai from Hankow via Hongkong and by previous arrangements, we met in front of the Dah Hwa Lodging House on Rue Auguste Boppe, at 7 a.m. on May 13, 1938.

On or about May 20, 1938, I and Zao Kong Yi lived together on the 1st floor of a foreign house at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue Dubail.

Under Zao Kong Yi were two squads namely the Execution Squad and the Investigation Squad. I was in charge of the Execution Squad which was responsible for the assassinations and the throwing of bombs. I do not know who was in charge of the Investigation Squad which was responsible for collecting information regarding the activities of the traitors. Zao Kong Yi examined all the information and if he decided to kill certain traitor, he would pass the necessary information regarding the movements and the description of the man to me, and I would make arrangements to carry ^{out} the assassination.

On about June 6, 1938, I received order from Zao to kill Yin Chueh Sung who, according to information supplied me by Zao, was a member of the Shanghai Citizens' Society and would arrive at the Sassoon House on The Bund between 8 a.m. 9:30 a.m. daily by his motor car ~~NO. 33~~ and leave there about an hour later.

I decided to assign the 1st section to undertake this mission, the 1st section thus consisting of Hou King chien, Tsoo Yee Yoong, Wong Huan Zai and Tui Yee Hui. The three were residing at Voisin Lodging House, Rue Voisin.

At 7 a.m. on June 6, 1938, I carried one revolver and one Browning auto pistol to the Voisin Lodging House by thrusting them between my abdomen and the belt. I handed the two pistols to Tsou Ying alias Tsou Yee Yeung and told the three that they would be entrusted with a certain task.

The following day (June 7) I visited them again and showed them a photograph of Yiu Chuk Sung. At the same time I informed them the movements of Yiu and the number of his motor car which is 8888. I gave them instructions that Yiu should be fired upon from behind when he mounted his motor car and that on accomplishing the mission, the two, who would be assigned to do the shooting, should run east into Jinkee Road or into the Success Building to make good their escape.

In the afternoon of June 8, I met Tsou Ying, Tsui Tse Yee and Wong Hau Sui at the corner of Jinkee Road and Tsui Road and there we made a general examination of the place. I left them and returned to my home at corner of Avenue Marceau and Rue Lafayette.

In the same evening (June 8) I called on Tsou, Wong and Sui at the Voisin Lodging House and instructed them to shoot Yiu Chuk Sung on the morning of June 10, 1938. I told them that if they succeed in their mission and all managed to make good their escape, they were to return to their Lodging house. But in case any of the three did not make the ranks of the Police, the remaining two or persons were instructed to go back to the place, started, the could proceed between 3 and 7 p.m. the same evening to the bus station outside the Jinkee Theatre.

on Avenue Joffre where a certain persons would meet them.

At about 3 a.m. June 10, 1936, I arrived at the scene and later Tsou, Tsui and Wong also turned up. I remained in the vicinity of the spot until about noon when I heard the report of pistol fire, I being then standing outside the Palace Hotel, south east corner of the Bund and Nanjing Road. I immediately took a No.1 Route bus to corner of Bubbling Well and Yu Ya Ching Roads and thence by ricksha returned to my home at Avenue Dubail.

At 2 p.m. the same day I met Zac Seong Jao at corner of Bubbling Well Road and Tifeng Road, he being posted on the scene during the morning as ^{an} on-looker with the object of obtaining information regarding the result of the shooting. He told me that Tsou, while being chased by the police, fell to the ground but he could not give me any information in connection with Tai See Tsui.

At about 6.30 p.m. on June 10, I dined with a female friend of mine named Tsou Channa (周翠華) in a Russian restaurant on Avenue Joffre near Avenue Dubail. Later I sent her to the Police Station to see if any person was waiting at the bus station there and if there was any to see any suspicious character besides the person or persons. She immediately returned and told me that there was one there and no suspicious character could be found around him. Upon the description she gave me regarding the man I understood he was Tsou See Tsui. I left my table friend and went to meet Wong.

He could not tell me anything about Tsou Ying nor Tai Tse Yue but I had read the evening newspaper of that day and I knew that Tai was shot dead while Tsou arrested by the Police. He, Wang Kwan Zai, told me that he would live with his cousin a few days. I permitted him to do so but instructed him to meet me at 7 a.m. on June 13, at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue Lafayette. On that day I brought him to the Dah Zung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe where he together with Ching Yoeng Sung, Li Tsung Kwei lived in Room 51.

Prior to the attempted murder of Yiu Chueh Sung, I assigned the 3rd section consisting of Kiang Kwei Sung, Zee Liang, alias Zeng Tse and Tai Tse Yue, to check the movements of Chang Shing Ling, who, according to information supplied to me by Zee Kong Yi, was a traitor. The three went to live in an attic above the Zung An Li (125 7) Alleyway, Rue Wagner, opposite to which is the residence of Chang Shing Ling. They were not successful in their work. They failed to penetrate the secrecy of their work with the result that Sung Tse Yoeng, alias Sung Kai Huang and Sung Kai Tse, the two sons of the private watchmen of the attorney became aware of their mission. Without hesitation I ordered them to remove away from the attorney and turned Sung Kai Tse Tse to Sung Yoeng's section.

On or about June 29, Hui Kong Yi passed the information to me that Major Wu Ming Tse (127), alias Wu Ming Yu (131), with address on Rue Tse Tse Street, Hong Kong,

was a traitor. I assigned Zao Seong Jao, Lu Zung Lih and Tsou Tseng Ning, members of the 2nd section to make the necessary enquiries regarding the movement of lawyer Woo, they being then living at the Sing Ping Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe.

On or about June 21, 1938, when I visited them at their lodging house, they told me that they had made the necessary enquiries and were capable to execute the mission. I instructed Zao Seong Jao to tie a white handkerchief on his wrist and to proceed to the corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny in the evening when some person would hand him the weapons for committing the crime.

I arranged for Tsou Chuan to take out two revolver pistols from the Yeh Nai Watch & Clock Shop on Rue du Weikwei and have same handed over to Zao Seong Jao at corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny. The firearms were placed in a cardboard box for holding stocking when they were handed over by Tsou Chuan to Zao Seong Jao. Tsou Chuan has left for Hankow recently.

The following day, June 22, I called upon them again and instructed them to have the work executed within three days. They told me that they would probably do it on June 24.

In the evening of June 24, I called at their room in the Lodging house. Before entering, I saw the window of the room was open and on it was hung a hand, which was the a sign showing that they were in the room.

I learned from them that they had shot a wrong man on that afternoon in the Tai Woo Building, Lloyd Road, and they had discarded their two pistols. I warned ^{them} to be more careful afterwards and subsequently took my departure.

The following day, I sent the three away to Hankow via Ningpo to undergo some adequate punishment there. Their mistake, I deemed, is unpardonable. Firstly they shot a wrong man and secondly they discarded their pistols without any threat of danger for carrying ~~some~~ ^{away} with them.

At the end of June, Zao Kong Yi instructed me to arrange for some demonstration on July 7, 1938, the "1st Anniversary of the Lushun Incident," we being both residing at Lane 239, House 14 Ayer Rajah Jaffre. I then assigned Wong Chien King (王劍卿), an errand boy of Zao Kong Yi, to have the six bombs kept by me at the Ya Mei Watch & Clock Shop, Rue du Maréchal, removed to the Dah Kun Lodging House, Rue Auguste Bonnet, where Wong Tso Kee and Kiang Kwei Sung were residing. At the same time I also received two bombs from Zao Kong Yi and these two bombs were also sent to Dah Kun Lodging House by Wong Chien King. I ordered all the members to investigate as to which places the bombs were to be thrown.

After considering the reports I later collected from the members, I decided to have the bombs thrown from the following localities into Japanese occupied areas:-

The Bund
Mackay Road
Shantung Road
Nanking Road

On July 5 or 6 (I don't remember the exact date), Li Chi Vee (李芝微), a member of the Investigation Squad under Zao Kong Yi approached me for two bombs for his use on July 7. With the approval of Zao Kong Yi, I sent Tsou Seu Kong to take the two bombs, which I received from Zao, from the Dah Hwa Lodging House and hand same to Li. I do not know where these two bombs were thrown. Tsou Seu Kong was formerly a member of the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, but did not accompany me to Hankow. On about June 20 I met him in Rue du Marche. He is a faithful youth and I appointed him to be the liaison officer between me and my comrades. He subsequently removed to live together with me at 3 Ching Yuen Li, Sienna Road. On or about July 1, I removed to Lane 233, House 14, Avenue Joffre, while Tsou removed to 62 Route Wallon.

In the meantime, Sung Kai Kwang and Sung Kai Yuen, the two sons of Sung Ah Kyi (宋阿基), the private watchman of Sung Ah Li, Ben Wagner, applied to my squad for membership through Wong Tse Kee. After some consideration I decided to let them have a trial.

On July 6, I gave instructions through Tsou Seu Kong that Li Sung Kee took two pistols (one Mauser and one Browning auto pistol) from the Yik Mei Watch & Clock Shop and that the members be assigned with the following tasks on July 7th:

Wong Hing had to throw a bomb from Almester Rd. into Ching Si.
Sung Kai Yuen

Li Tsung Hwei to throw a bomb from Kansu Road and Haining Road corner into Chapsei.

Zao Liang alias Zung Tsao to protect Li Tsung Hwei with a revolver pistol. In case any Japanese soldiers gave chase after the bomb was thrown by Li, Zao would shoot the Japanese soldiers.

Wong Tso Kee to throw a bomb at the Floating Restaurant from The Bund.

Sung Kai Sung to throw a bomb at the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bund.

Kiang Kwei Sung to throw a bomb into Kantaio from the French Bund.

Ching Yoeng Sung to protect Kiang Kwei Sung with a Browning pistol.

They were instructed to carry out the tasks in the early morning of July 7 and to report the result to Tsou Sou Kong at the Suh Suh Suh Tsu Lou San Shop (蘇蘇蘇土樓三鋪), at Dah Sien Jao Market, French Concession, the latter being posted for duty there on that morning. They were also ordered to change their addresses on that date, Wong Huen Sui, Ching Yoeng Sung and Li Tsung Hwei, then residing in Room 51, Dah Sung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Berger; Wong Hwei Sung, Wong Tso Kee and Yau Jihou, in Room 47 Dah Sung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Berger and Sung Kai Sung and Sung Hui Yuen at their house on Sung An Ln, Rue Berger.

At about 9 a.m. on July 7, I went to the Suh Suh Suh Tsu Lou San Shop and there I saw all the members of my group

except Kiang Awei Sung, scattering in various parts of the tea shop. I heard the report from Tseu Seu Kwang to the effect that Kiang had been arrested by the French Police. The members then took their departure separately, they had informed Tseu of their new addresses. The two pistols carried by Li Tsung Hwei and Ching Yoong Sung were returned to the Yih Mei Watch & Clock Shop on the same morning.

On July 17, 1938, Zao Kong Yi informed me that Sung Yush Pee (宋裕培) was a traitor and supplied me a detailed description of the man and information regarding his daily movements. I, in turn, passed the information to Tseu Seu Kong and instructed him to direct Sung Kai Kwang and Sung Kai Yuen to conduct the assassination.

The two made some enquiries in the vicinity of Jessfield Road on the following two days with a view to identifying the man.

On the morning of July 21, I assigned Tsu Zeong Yeo (朱仲堯), who had joined our squad in the middle of June, 1938, to have two pistols removed from the Yih Mei Clock Shop and handed over to Sung Kai Kwang. Whenever I wanted to have firearms removed from the Yih Mei Clock Shop, I used to visit the shop beforehand wrapped them with newspaper or placed them in cardboard boxes so that the members would have no trouble in detecting and over the place. Sung (宋), a boy of the clock shop, was often asked by me to hand the pistols to the members who applied there for guns. Sung Kai Kwang and Sung Kai Yuen were ordered to carry

out the mission on the early morning of July 22, 1938.

At about 10.30 a.m. July 22, Tsou Sou Long came to my home reporting that Zung Kai Yuen had returned from the scene of shooting occurred on that morning but Zung Kai Kwang's fate was not known, the latter was being chased by a foreign policeman when Zung Kai Yuen left the scene.

At 7 p.m. July 22, Tsou Sou Kong came to my home and reported that the home of Zung Kai Kwang at 276 Rue Eugene Bard had been raided by the Police and the living place of Ching Yoeng Sung, Wong Kwan Zai and Li Tsung Hwei at No.1, Lane 241 Rue des Seours, were kept under observation by the police too. I instructed him to remove all his property to my home immediately and live together with me at Lane 533, House 14, Avenue Joffre.

At about 11 p.m. July 22, while I was awaiting the arrival of Tsou, the latter, not alone, but accompanied with a police party, entered my room and I was arrested.

Half an hour later, I led the police to the Yah Mai Clock Shop where on information supplied by me, they seized the two pistols, one mauser and the other an auto pistol, in the attic of the shop.

At the time of my arrest Zeng Kong Yi, who was also living at 533, House 14, Avenue Joffre, together with me, was absent from home. He was expected to return the same evening.

The expenses incurred by my squad were given by Zeng Kong Yi, they being approximately \$300.00 per man-day.

The members of my squad received no wages but were supplied with food and lodging.

From the fact that there were a number of anti-traitor assassinations other than those committed by the squad under my control, I conclude that there must exist in Shanghai more than one assassination groups working on a line similar to that adopted by my squad. I do not know them because we have been working independently from each other.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S. I. Crignton
at 6.30 p.m. on the 28-7-38 and interpreted by D.S. Bang

My name is Zung Kwei Kong (張桂康) alias Zung Kwee
Liang (張桂良), age 18, native of Tauchow, Kwangtung Province.
I was born in Shanghai in May 1920. My parents at
this time were residing in the Chung An Li (忠安里), Rue
Wagner, French Concession, where my father was engaged as
a watchman (private). Since this time my parents have
resided at this address following the same occupation.

At the age of 8 years I went to study at the Sung
Wu () Primary School, located on Rue Petiet, French
Concession, and remained therein until at the age of 11
years when I went to the Sung Wei () Primary School
on Rue Bremer de Montmerand, where I remained for 6 years.
I then attempted to get employment but was unsuccessful, and
just around this time the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out.
During my time at school I never studied nor was I ever
taught any political doctrines. Between the outbreak of
hostilities and July 1, 1938, I did practically nothing,
and usually spent my time watching the fighting between the
Japanese and Chinese. On the latter date I was approached
by an old friend named Zou Liang (趙良) who at one time
lived in the same alleyway as I was then residing and
requested me to join the Chinese Youth National Salvation
Association. As my feelings were then towards my country,
I readily agreed to join in and at the same time expressed
my willingness to help in the extermination of traitors.
On my expressing my feelings thus, Zou Liang (趙良) then

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me DeSele Crighton
at 6:30 p.m. on the 20.7.38 and interpreted by DeSe Bang

mentioned that in order to prove my loyalty to the cause, he would arrange with his chief, one named Sung Yeh Sing (孫葉昇) that I be given a duty to perform on July 7, 1938. I agreed to his suggestion. Prior to leaving me on this occasion Zou Liang (鮑良) instructed me to wait for him by the side of a bomb located in the south west corner of the Kou-Koo-Za Park French Concession when he would give me his final instructions.

At 7 p.m. on the 6th. July 1938, I in company of Wang Li-Lo (王立祿) whom I had also previously known, proceeded to the Kou-Koo-Za Park, and in the place mentioned I met Zou Liang (鮑良) who then introduced me to his Chief Sung Yeh Sing (孫葉昇). After he had introduced us, he left us together, and once alone, Sung Yeh Sing (孫葉昇) asked me whether or not I could throw a bomb properly. I told him I could not but was willing to learn. He then carefully explained how I must undo the screw cap, put my small finger into the loop of a piece of string that would be disclosed after I had removed the cap, then holding this tightly with my small finger I could throw the bomb, which would leave the piece of string around my finger, after which I was to retreat a few feet to be out of range of the explosion. I listened carefully and finally agreed that I could accomplish this job. He then instructed me that he would later send a bomb to my home and that it would be my duty to take same the following morning to the corner of Jin-ze and —huang roads, where I would no doubt encounter a few Japanese civilians at whom I was to throw same. The next hour he further explained

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Fwei Hong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Crighton
at 6.30 p.m. on the 25.7.38 and interpreted by P. P. Tang

would be of use. After receiving these instructions, I, and Yan
Sing () then started to Sze-CC, which place I did not know
fully. I then left the park in company of Wong Te
Koo () to whom I was introduced to as the man. He
had come to there and I enquired as to what he had done. He
told me that he had been in the park that night and had been
arrested. Since I at the end of the following morning in our
veritable. Since I went to a foodshop on Rue Aum Poppe where
we had dinner, after which Wong Te Koo () returned to
the Dah Kee (大華) Lodging House and I proceeded to Szechuan
and Jiangsu Roads to look over the place where I intended
to reside by bomb. After having thoroughly gone over this
locality and preparing my means of escape I could not soon
find a suitable place, so returning to the Dah Kee () Lodging
House, where I met Woo Te Hui () alias Ching Young Sung
(金英昇), Kiang Hui Chu (江惠初), Wong Kwan Sai (王冠才),
Lee Tsoo, Hwei (李秀才) and Zou Liang (). At this time
Woo Te Hui () suggested that as we were six in number
and as this is lodging house was rather quiet it would be better
if we went to a better place and had some fun. We all agreed
to this, hence Woo Te Hui (), Kiang Hui Chu ()
and myself went out to look for a suitable room. After
visiting several places we finally booked room No. 32 in the
Chun Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII. Having engaged this room,
I returned to the Dah Kee () Lodging House where I
informed the others. We, i.e. Zou Liang (), Wong Kwan
Sai (), Lee Young Hwei () and myself then
returned to the Chun Nan (中南) Hotel, where we joined the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me Police Captain
at 6.30 p.m. on the 15.7.38 and interpreted by Dr. H. H. Wang

stated. At about 4.30 a.m. the following (16.7.38)
I got up () and went to Wei Chu () 2 ft. to the room
I sat, smoked shorty cigarette, the other four () being
in the room. A four then Wong Te Kee () proceeded to the Deh Woo
() Lodging House where I placed my boat in a shoe box
and then proceeded to Specimen and Jinkee Roads via the
Edward () Yu Yen Ching Road, Foochow Road and the Bund.
Arriving at Foochow Road and the Bund, I dismissed the ricksha
I had been riding in, walked along the Bund to Jinkee Road,
and arrived to Jinkee and Specimen Roads corner, arriving there
at approximately 6.40 a.m. I waited on the south side of
Jinkee Road about ten yards east of Specimen Road and at
about 6.45 a.m. I heard an explosion coming from the
direction of the Bund and saw Wong Te Kee () riding a
bicycle at a fast speed towards me. Seeing this I
immediately threw my boat into the alleyway on the north side
of Jinkee Road and ran towards Specimen Road, midway between
which I heard my comb exploded. Arriving at Specimen Road, I
hired a ricksha and proceeded to Banking Road turning west
until reaching Boman Road where I alighted. I then walked
to Boman Road, where I engaged another ricksha which I took
to the Great World in the French Concession. There I boarded
a trackless tram bound for Jort De La Questi, and returned to
Deh Woo () Lodging House on Rue Augusti Poppe, where I
commenced picking up my own and Wong Te Kee's ()
belongings which I took to my own home at 12 Rue Wagner. I
then came out and walked to Rue Admiral Bayle, where I met

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D. S. E. Crighton
at 6:30 p.m. on the 28.7.38 and interpreted by W. H. Bang

See Ts Kai () . We two then proceeded to Koh Sung () Lodging House, Rue Kettner where we engaged room number 8, registering same in the name of Sung Sung Pien (). Whilst enroute to this lodging house we met Lee Young Kwei (). After having been in this room for a few moments Woo Yu Kai () then informed us that he had seen Kiang Hui Chu () being arrested by the French Police. We three then lay down and had a sleep until about 12 noon.

Between this time and the 18th. July 1938, nothing of an outstanding nature took place, however on the latter date I was approached by Sea Yu Kong () at the home of Zou Meng () located at 276 Rue Eugene Bred. French Concession, and on this occasion he handed me a sheet of paper upon which was written the description of one named Sung Kyeh Poo () and his movements to and from his home at Jessfield Road. He then instructed me to make discreet enquiries as to whether or not this man was a traitor and if I was convinced that he was I was then to study his daily movements with a view to assassinating him. At about 4.40 p.m. that afternoon I proceeded to the Hardeon Building on Hanking Road near Hennaz Road, and waited outside until 6 p.m., but failed to see this man. I then returned to 276 Rue Eugene Bred. The following morning i.e., 19th. July I accompanied by my brother Zung Kui Kyu () proceeded to Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road, where we waited. At about 9 a.m. we saw the described man Sung Kyeh Poo () coming towards down Jessfield Road walking towards Building Wall and we followed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zeng Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Brighten
at 6.30 p.m. on the 26-7-38 and interpreted by D.S. Wang

him. At Bubbling Well tram terminus we saw him board a
No.1 Route tram car 1st class compartment, therefore we
boarded the same tram using the 3rd class compartment.
Arriving at Nonsu and Nanjing Roads Sung Kyeh Poo ()
alighted and we did likewise following him until he entered
the Hardeon Building. We then returned to 276 Rue Eugene
Barde. That afternoon we again returned to the Hardeon
Building and at about 6 p.m. we saw Sung Kyeh Poo ()
come out and board a No.1 Route tram car 1st class compartment.
We boarded the same tram using a 3rd class compartment.
Arriving at Bubbling Well we followed him to his home on
Jessfield Road, Hsien Su Li () 3rd alleyway, House
No.7. On his entering his home we returned to 276 Rue Eugene
Barde. That night Yau Su Kong () came to my home
and I reported to him what had happened and he then instructed
me to immediately proceed to the Koushun Park where by the
mound in the South West corner I would meet Sung Yeh Sing
(). At about 8 p.m. I arrived at the appointed
place and there met Sung Yeh Sing () who handed me
two pistols at the same time instructing me that my brother
and I had been elected to assassinate Sung Kyeh Poo ().
I agreed to carry out his instructions, and after placing
the pistols under my long gow returned to 276 Rue Eugene
Barde. The following morning i.e. 26-7-38 my brother and I
both armed proceeded to Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road but
after waiting until after 9 a.m. and not seeing our victim
we returned home. The following morning i.e. 27-7-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Brighton
at 6.30 P.M. on the 28-7-38 and interpreted by D.S. Bang

met with the same success. However on the morning of 22-7-38
at about 9.15 a.m. we saw our intended victim come from the
alleyway. At this time I was standing on Jessfield Road
just opposite Avenue Road whilst my brother was on the
opposite side of the roadway. I allowed Hung Yick Poo
() to pass me then I followed close on his heels for
about 5 or 6 yards then seeing my opportunity I took my pistol
out and shot him twice in the back, after which I turned
round and ran towards Tifeng Road. At this time I noticed
I was being chased by a foreign police officer on horseback
and when about half way down Tifeng Road near to a garage
I turned and fired several shots at him. The foreigner
returned the fire and I kept running. At this time my
pistol jammed and I threw same away and stopped running.
The foreigner who by this time had dismounted from his horse
then effected my arrest and took me to Bubbling Well Station.

I have never participated in any other case and this
is my true statement.

Zau Liang (趙良) alias Zung Ts Zau (張子超)

Hangchow

D.S. Bradley

C.D.C.273

My name is Zau Liang (趙良) alias Zung Ts Zau (張子超), aged 38, soldier, native of Hangchow, residing in 278 F're Pung Fong off Rue Eugene Bard, Frenchtown.

Prior to the present hostilities I was a cardboard box maker for 12 years at the Sium Toong Mung, Nantao.

On the outbreak of hostilities I joined a branch of the plain clothes army that operated behind the Chinese lines and I saw service fighting against the Japanese until the occupation of Nantao by the Japanese Forces.

I with many others succeeded in escaping from Nantao to the French Concession where we were interned by the French Authorities in the Shanghai Law School, Rue Pere Robert. After being interned there for 57 days we were released and I with a number of others proceeded to the Tsang Kong Refugee Camp, Alabaster Road, where we resided for about one month. At the end of the month, Zung Yah Shing who had served with me as a plain clothes soldier came to the refugee camp and told a number of us that we would be more useful to our Country in Hankow and he wished that a number of us should be willing to proceed there and if we agreed he would provide the means of transportation for us. 45 of the refugees in the camp including myself agreed to take advantage of Zung Yah Shing's offer and on 23/2/38, we left Shanghai on a British Steamer for Hongkong. We stayed in Hongkong for 2 days and then we proceeded to Canton where we entrained for Hankow. Zung Yah Shing had preceded us to Hankow. On arrival in Hankow the party of 45 was divided into 2 parties one of 25 and one of

Zeu Liang , alias Zung Ts Zeu

20. The party of 25 were detailed for duty in a Military Hospital and the other party were detailed for Military Service. I was in the party detailed for hospital work and we worked there for 2 months and then 10 of our number were detailed for special duty at Changsha. At about this time Zung Yah Shing came to the hospital and informed myself and 12 others that he wished us to accompany him to Shanghai and he would provide the necessary means of travel.

Zung Yah Shing, the 12 others and myself were then spoken to by Dan Lih, Chief of the Secret Service Dept. in Hankow and he informed us that we were proceeding to Shanghai on a secret mission and that we had to take all our orders from Zung Yah Shing whom we were to obey implicitly.

The party left Hankow on a British Steamer which took us to Kiukiang and from there we entrained for Chinghwa where we boarded a Chinese steamer bound for Ningpo. We then travelled by a British Steamer from Ningpo to Shanghai and we arrived at the French Bund on 2/5/38. We never carried either bombs or firearms from Hankow. I was allowed \$30.00 per month for expenses whilst I was in Shanghai and this money was paid to me by Zung Yah Shing when I met him in the French Park from time to time. We did not know Zung Yah Shing's residence but we had received instructions that when any work was to be done we would receive a message from Tsou Sen Keng who alone knew of Zung Yah Shing's whereabouts , and we went to meet in the French Park at the time given by Tsou Sen Keng. We met in the French Park on numerous occasions,

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

mostly ~~between~~ 7 and 8 p.m. in the evening and Zung Yah Shing discussed his plans only with the persons whom he was intending to utilise in his schemes.

I also met persons in the French Park who seemed to be connected with Zung Yah Shing whom I had never met before.

When our party arrived in Shanghai Zung Yah Shing divided us into groups and gave instructions where we were to reside and I together with two others named Kong Kwei Sung and Zai Ts Yue were told to open a room in the Zuh Shing Lodging House, Rue Du Montigny. I do not know where the remainder of the party went to.

From time to time, Zung Yah Shing told us to change our address and we complied. When we had taken a room at 12 Rue Wagner we intended to live there for some time but after we had been there only two weeks Zung Yah Shing sent for Zai Ts Yue and took him away from us substituting Wong Ts Kee. I do not remember the dates but some time later I learned from the evening press that Zai Ts Yue had been killed in the attempted assassination of Yue Choeh Sung at Jinkee Road.

We then opened a room in the Deh Wah Boarding House, Rue Auguste Boppe.

On 6/7/30 Wong Ts Kee, Kong Kwei Sung and myself were ordered by Tsoo See Kong to meet Zung Yah Shing in the French Park between 7 and 8 p.m. 6/7/30 and received instructions. We complied and when I met Zung Yah Shing in the French Park he gave me a large revolver pistol and told me that he had given a bomb to Lee Young Whai. Our instructions were that Lee Tsung

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

Whei and I should proceed to the Settlement Boundary in the West Hongkew District in the early morning of 7/7/38 and Lee was to throw his bomb at a Japanese sentry and I was to cover up his escape by using the mauser pistol if necessary. I do not know what instructions were given by Zung Yah Shing to the remainder of the party but I know that it had been decided by Zung Yah Shing to create a number of incidents on the anniversary of the opening of hostilities. I knew that Kong Kwei Sung had received a bomb from Zung Yah Shing, because Lee Tsung Whei Kong Kwei Sung and myself proceeded from the French Park to our lodgings at Rue Auguste Boppe and cached the two bombs and the pistol. After we had cached the weapons we proceeded to the Chung Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII where we had opened a room on the 3rd. floor for the purpose of playing Mah Jong until the time for proceeding on our missions.

Six persons occupied the room in the Chung Nan during the night of 6/7/38 and from the conversation I learnt that all six in the room had received instructions and weapons from Zung Yah Shing. The six persons were as follows:-

Lee Tsung Whei (李春輝)

Wong Kwong San (王克才)

Sung Kew Kwong (陳廣志)

Ching Yung Sung (金英生)

Kong Kwei Sung (孔威生)

Myself

None of us had any weapons in the room at the Chung Nan Lodging House and at about 4.30 a.m. on the 7/7/38 we left the Chung

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ta Zau

Nan Hotel and proceeded to the places in Frenchtown where our weapons were cached. Lee Tsung Whei and I proceeded by ricksha to Rue Auguste Boppe and secured our weapons and then we again used rickshas to proceed to North Chekiang Road near Haining Road where we alighted and walked on foot to the Settlement Boundary on Haining Road.

At exactly 6 a.m. Lee Tsung Whei threw the bomb at a Japanese sentry who was on duty at the Haining Road extension and we ran away towards North Chekiang Road without waiting to see the result. On arrival at North Chekiang Road we called two rickshas and travelled in them to the Pak Si Jau Market, Frenchtown via Tsepoo Road and Fokien Road.

We had been instructed by Zung Yah Shing to meet him at the Pak Si Jau ~~market~~ and report the result of our mission. We met Zung Yah Shing as arranged and I handed him the mauser pistol and then Lee Tsung Whei and myself went to a nearby teashop to await the remainder of the party. We learned that Kong Kwei Sung had been arrested therefore we did not return to Rue Auguste Boppe.

I was instructed by Zung Yah Shing to rent a room at 276 Wei Pung Fong off Rue Eugene Bard and then he sent Zung Kan Kweung and Zung Kan Yuin to live with me at the mentioned address.

I know that Zung Yah Shing called Zung Kan Kweung and Zung Kan Yuin to see him on 20/7/38 but I do not know why. I know nothing of the assassination of Dzung Yeeh Poo by Zung Kan Kweung on 22/7/38 as I have already stated that

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

Zung Yah Shing only let the persons whom he wished to utilise know his plans.

I was arrested by detectives at No.1 lane 241 Route des Soeurs, when I called there to visit Lee Tsung Whei.

All of our party lived in Frenchtown and at no time did we reside in the Settlement.

The names of the party that travelled from Hankow to Shanghai under Zung Yah Shing are as follows:-

(1) Zung Yah Shing 孫 呀 申	Arrested by S.M.Police.
(2) Tai Ts Yue 戴 志 倘	Killed in the attempted assassination of Yue Choeh Sung.
(3) Tsue Wei Yoong 周 志 明	Sentenced to 2½ years for the attempted assassination of Yue Choeh Sung.
(4) Kong Kwei Sung 孔 偕 星	Arrested by S.M.Police.
(5) Wong Ts Kee 王 志 基	Arrested by S.M.Police.
(6) Zau Liang 蔡 良	" " "
(7) Lee Tsung Whei 李 昆 華	Not in custody.
(8) Ieson Tsung Pau 伊 肖 昆 波	" "
(9) Ling Tsai 凌 才	" "
(10) Lee Soong Jee 李 昆 茱	" "
(11) Ieson Tsung Ning 伊 肖 昆 宁	" "
(12) Ching Yoong Sung, alias 卿 勇 星 She Ts Tsai 薛 志 才	" "
(13) Yau Ming Yuen 姚 明 健	" "
(14) Lee (other name unknown) 李	" "

I know nothing of the doings of the other members of the

Zau Lieng, alias Zung Ts Zau

party but I know that Zung Yah Shing is the brains of the party and he knows what the various members have done as he gave them instructions.

(Sgd.) Zau Lieng

Wong Ts Koo (王志國),

Ningpo

D.S. Rhodes

Headquarters

27-7-38

C.D.C. 273

My name is Wong Ts Koo (王志國), alias Wong Ming Tuh (王明德), alias Wong Ts Ching (王志慶) aged 23, native of Ningpo residing at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession.

I was born during the eight moon on the 19th. day (1915) in Chou Kou village in the Chekiang Province, my father at that time being a captain in the 1st. Army Group of the Republican Army.

At the age of 9 years I commenced to study at the Woo Ling School which was situated in the Chou Kou village, Ningpo and remained at this school until the age of 16 years, when I went to the Nanking Middle School at Nanking where I studied for three years at the end of which time I through the introduction of my uncle came to Shanghai and was apprenticed to a machine factory known as the Hung Tsang Ziang situated in Poctung. I lived on the premises. I remained at the machine works, Poctung until the out break of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities August 1937, when I saw an advertisement in the newspapers asking for volunteers to join the China Young Men's Anti-Japanese Society I answered the advertisement and went to Hsuei Ti Kien, Hunan and became a member of the Society and was posted to a group under the Command of Sung Yah Shing (孫雅聲). Most of the time was spent in giving lectures and spreading anti "Japanese" propaganda, although on occasions we were sent to Hsuzhou digging trenches. After three months I returned to Ningpo due to ill health.

I remained at home until March, 1938 when I went to Hankow to visit my uncle named Wong & Kee (王志慶) who is employed

Wong Ts Kee

as chief bodyguard to Chiang-kuai-shek (蒋介石) .

After about two weeks in Hankow I accidentally met Sung Yih Shing on the street in the Japanese Concession who then informed me that he had an office also in the Japanese Concession from where he directed anti-Japanese propaganda work.

After my first accidental meeting with Sung Yih Shing I occasionally visited him at his office and he informed me that he intended to form a guerrilla band and proceed to Shanghai. I agreed to join him. On or about 25th. April, 1936 a party of fourteen including myself under the command of Sung Yih Shing left Hankow, proceeded by boat to Kiukiang thence to Chin Wan, Chekiang by train, and to Ningpo by boat and finally from Ningpo to Shanghai via the "Ting Tah" (英泰) (British ship) arriving about 3rd. May 1936.

Sung Yih Shing did not accompany me to Shanghai, he leaving the boat at Ningpo. Arriving at Shanghai, I Tsoo Van Yoong (周维第) (converted) and Ngai Tung Fung (葛德丰) proceeded to the Sung Yih Shing Lung (孙一亭) lodging house, Nanking Road, whilst the remainder of the gang and I went to some place unknown to me.

Before leaving Sung Yih Shing instructed me to meet him at 10 a.m. two days after we arrived at Nanking Road.

I kept this appointment with Sung Yih Shing who told me that I was to form a new unit of party and then report to him on my day off I went to the 7th fl. No. 128 Nanking Road.

Wong Ts Koo

I was unable to secure rooms at once, but after three days I removed to the Woo Zung (吳廷) lodging house, Route Volson, French Concession and I reported my whereabouts to Sung Yah Shing who ordered me to stay there and await instructions.

Meanwhile just prior to leaving the Dong Shing Kung lodging house, Fokien Road, Ngai Tsung Pang left my party and absconded, he was replaced ~~because~~ Wong Kwaung Zai (王光才) sent by Sung Yah Shing.

I and my two companions remained at the Woo Zung (吳廷) lodging house for about one month during which time Sung Yah Shing visited me frequently and supplied me with \$30.00 per month wages.

At the end of one month Sung Yah Shing instructed me to change my address and at the same time he took away my companions Wong Kwaung Zai and Tsou Van Yoong and replaced them by Zou Liang (周良) and Kiang Hui Sung (江惠生). We moved to the Sing Ziang (昇祥) lodging house, Route Galle and occupied room No.5. I stayed at this place for three weeks and Sung Yah Shing visited me frequently, and advised me to watch my companions whom he did not trust too much. About 10/6/30 I left the Sing Ziang lodging house because Tsou Van Yoong (周范雄) my former companion had been arrested by Police following the attempted assassination of Yen Chih Sung (嚴智生) on the Hsia and Jinkao Road corner, and I was afraid Police enquiries would eventually lead to my address, therefore I went to the Dah Wah Lodging House No.47 Rue Auguste

Wong Ta Koo

I ppe.

Upon removing to this latter lodging house, my companions Zau Liang and Kiang Mai Sung left me and I lived with my sweetheart Wong Ah Chau (王阿柔) who was introduced to me by her mother who was a servant employed at the Dah Wah lodging house.

Sung Yah Shing and my two former companions frequently visited me.

At about 10 a.m. 6-7-38 a young boy aged about 13 years brought a cardboard box to my room in which were six bombs wrapped in paper. The boy stated that the bombs had been sent by Sung Yah Shing.

At about 6 p.m. 6-7-38, in accordance with previous instructions received from Sung Yah Shing, I went to the Eu Ka Zah French Park where I met Zung Yuen Liang and the boy who had brought the bombs to my home in the morning, named Wong Chi Ming (王志明).

Wong Chi Ming gave me two small bombs and I gave one to Zung Yuen Liang. I then instructed the boy to return and inform Sung Yah Shing that I and Zung Yuen Liang would go to the Peking Road jetty a.m. 7/7/38 to throw the bombs at the old floating restaurant now occupied by Japanese Military.

I returned home and my sweetheart informed me that during my absence two male Chinese had been to the room and taken away the contents of the cardboard box. Later I learned that Tsoo Zung Pee (朱仲培) had taken four bombs from my room, and Tsoo Sue Kong (朱樹孔) had taken the other two.

Wong Ta Kee

The bomb given to me in the Ku Ka Zah park I hid in the pocket of my jacket which I placed under the bed in my room.

At 5.30 a.m. 7/7/38 I hired a bicycle from a cycle shop adjoining the lodging house where I was staying on Route Agusto Beppe, and with the bomb in my pocket I proceeded to the Peking Road former floating restaurant. Arriving at about 6 a.m. I placed my bicycle outside of the Band Garden wall and then mingled with the crowd near to the floating restaurant awaiting a favourable opportunity to throw the missile. After about 5 minutes I took up a position near to the gangway and hurled the bomb in the direction of the restaurant, then escaped, mounted my bicycle and rode away from the scene via Jinkee Road to Yu Ya Ching Road and thence to the Ta Yi Lou teashop, Rue Marco Polo where it had previously been arranged that I should meet Sung Yeh Shing and report to him the results. Also in the teashop were

Tsun Ssu Kang (孫叔康),
Ching Yung Sung (晴榮生),
Zou Liang (趙良)

After reporting I returned home and removed my temporary residence from the Pak Kee lodging house to the Pak Chung lodging house also on Route Agusto Beppe road No.51.

I remained at the Pak Chung lodging house until the 20/7/38, when I took a room at No.18 Ching Foh Rd off Rue Marco where I remained with my sweetheart.

Through a chance meeting with Tsun Ssu Kang on 9-7-38 I notified Sung Yeh Shing of my change of address.

Wong Ts Koo

On 22-7-38 I instructed my girl friend to remove to No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, wherein she was arrested. [REDACTED] At the time she was arrested I was in a theatre opposite. After the Police left I wandered around and finally at about 11 a.m. 22/7/38 I met one Zung Khe Nyoeh (陳開元) on Avenue Joffre who told me that his brother and he had been to Jessfield Road and shot a man that his brother Zung Yuen Liang (陳之良) had been arrested. We wandered around various streets in the French Concession until 7 p.m. 22/7/38 when together we engaged room No.5 of the Foh Shing Lodging House, Rue Amiral Bayle.

At about 7.45 a.m. 23/7/38 we left the lodging house and agreed to proceed by different routes to No.62 Route Vellon where we intended to get in touch with Sung Yeh Shing through Tsou Sue Kong, but upon entering No.62 Route Vellon I was arrested.

I now wish to state that the female Wong Ah Chan with whom I was living had no knowledge whatsoever of my connections with any of the bombings and at no time has she took any part in same, and when the bombs were brought to my home by the small boy, she did not know the contents of the box. The following persons in custody I identify as being members of an assassination group.

Sung Yeh Shing (宋翼生),

Zou Liang (周良),

Tsou Sue Kong (周樹),

Zung Yuen Liang (陳之良),

Tsu Zung Kee (朱仲芝).

(Sgd) Wong Ts Koo

Tsou Sue Kong (周素卿)

Tsungming

D.S. Bretherton

6.35 p.m.

26-7-38

C.D.B. 72

My name is Tsou Sue Kong (周素卿). I am 25 years of age and a native of Tsungming, where I lived with my parents until I attained the age of 15 years, having been educated at the Miao Tsung (庙小学) Primary School. I arrived in Shanghai by myself shortly after my fifteenth birthday and obtained a position as an apprentice at the Wei Kwong (微光) Printing Shop on Rue Galle, French Concession, where I stayed for two years after which I got further employment at the Van Kwok (萬國) Printing Shop, Tsung Ching Li (敦慶里) Sincere Road, there I stayed one year and left due to the premises closing down on account of poor business. My next employment was at the Nan Yung (南暉) Printing Shop, Hsang Er Fong, off North Chengfu Road, there I worked for two years, but again had to leave due to the premises closing down on account of poor business. My next place of employment was the Chang Wei (長偉) Printing Shop on Haining Road. Here I stayed for three years, and left for a better position at the Chang Kwoh Tso Pao (中國書報) office on Canton Road near Jiangze Road staying there until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities, about the 19th. day of August 1937, I then joined the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, Hwei Tai Miao (惠泰庙) Nantao.

For one month I stayed at the Depot in Nantao, doing nothing of any importance. Eventually, I was sent to Hangchow (杭州) and Changsha (長沙) where I was engaged together with others, and soldiers, in repairing and erecting redoubts for about a month. I then returned to Nantao, where I underwent

Tsou Sue Kong

Military training for one month, after which I became sick and obtained leave to return to Tsungming.

I stayed in Tsungming for four months returning to Shanghai about February, 1938, when I took up residence at my relatives 13 Rue Du Wei Kwei. From February 1938 I was unemployed dependent on my relatives, it was not until the end of June 1938 that I met Wong Ts Koo (王克立) (arrested), whom I knew whilst I was in Nantao as a member of the Youths Salvation Association, on Foochow Road near Chekiang Road. Telling him that I was practically destitute, he told me that he might be able to find me work of a sort, should I care to participate in the assassination of "traitors", to this I expressed willingness and giving Wong Ts Koo my address we parted.

It was on the 1st. of July 1938 that I was visited by Wong Ts Koo at my home, 13 Rue du Wei Kwei, who was accompanied by Sung Yah Shing (孙亚兴). They then asked me to express my willingness to participate in the assassination of various "traitors", this I did, when they left stating that I should hear from them later. It was not until the 3rd. of July 1938 that I heard further, in the person of Sung Yah Shing, who told me to move my residence to room No.5 of No.42 Route Vallon, French Concession, where I would reside alone and await further instructions. My work was to keep in contact from time to time with various other active members of the Association, the whereabouts of whom I had given me by Sung Yah Shing.

On the afternoon of the 6th/7th acting on instructions of Sung Yah Shing I visited Wong Ts Koo at Room No.47 of the Dai

Tsou Sue Kong

Wha (華) Lodging House, Route Auguste Boppe, French Concession, he gave me two bombs (potato masher type). These I took to my home 62 Route Vallon, where on arrival I gave same to Lee Chi Wei (李奇伟) (not arrested), what he did with them I do not know. I was then instructed by Sung Yah Shing to be at the Teh Nyi Lou (德義樓) teashop, Rue Kraetzer at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 7-6-38 and there await the possible arrival of nine men, named:-

- (1) Wong Te Koo (王志周) arrested.
- (2) Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂生) "
- (3) Zou Liang (趙良) alias Zung Tee Zao (陳志朝) "
- (4) Zung Kai Ewan (陳開元) "
- (5) Zung Kai Yuen (陳開元) not arrested.
- (6) Ching Yoeng Sung (金鴻生) " "
- (7) Wong Kwong Zai (王光才) " "
- (8) Lee Tsung Hwei (李春輝) " "
- (9) Tsu Zung Kee (朱仲勗) arrested.

who, had gone out that morning, as far as I know, for the purpose of assassinating "traitors". I was to inform Sung Yah Shing; the results, as to whether the bombs etc and hand-bibles had been disposed of.

All of the aforementioned persons returned and reported to me that they had carried out their respective missions successfully, with the exception of the 2nd. named Kiang Kwei Sung, who failed to report. I recognise all the persons named in this statement as active members of the Assassination

Tsou Sue Kong

Squad of the Chinese Youths Salvation Association.

On the 18-7-38 at about 11 a.m. I was given a letter by Sung Yeh Shing, import of which read " that Zung Kai Kwan and his brother Zung Kai Yuen were to go to Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road and there await an opportunity to assassinate one named Zung Yoeh Poo (鄭月波) (victim F.I.R. 1584/38 BW) this letter I delivered to Zung Kai Kwan at about 9 a.m. on the 19-7-38 at 276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession.

The above is my true statement.

(Sgd.) Tsou Sue Kong

Tsu Zung Foo (朱仲光)

Soochow

D.S.20 Bretherton

4.40 p.m.

26-7-38

C.D. 72

My name is Tsu Zung Foo (朱仲光), I am 25 years of age and a native of Soochow, where I lived with my parents until I was 17 years old, having been educated at the Ning Kiang (寧江) Primary School, Ning Kiang Road, Soochow. On arrival in Shanghai I obtained a position as school-teacher at the Chi-man (錦南) School, Chin Tu Road (錦途路), Nantao and resident at No. 21 Kee Foh Li (支福里) Rue du Marche, F.C.C.

All went well until the outbreak of hostilities, namely, August 1937 when I joined the Hwo San, Kiangyin (江陰) Training Depot of the 80th Division. On the 16th of August 1937 my division came to Nantao, and just prior to that area being occupied by the Japanese Military, I together with others dressed in plainclothes (unarmed) escaped into the French Concession, when I took up temporary residence at my old home, 21 Kee Foh Li Rue du Marche. Acting on instructions of my adjutant "Chi" I was visiting an emergency hospital, situated on Rue Bourgeat when I kept in touch with all soldiers who had recovered from their wounds, detailing them back to Nantao Headquarters.

I had no sooner taken over this assignment when the Japanese took over Nantao, with the result that I stayed at my home, 21 Kee Foh Li, until the end of December 1937 at which time I was approached by my brother, Tsu Pai Ying (朱培英), who offered me the position of clerk at the Zing Keung (錦興) Refugee Camp, Alabaster Road. This position I held until March 1938, when I contracted fever necessitating my lying sick in my old home for one month. It was not until the 20th of July 1938 that I met one named Ching Tung Chung (鍾同忠), not in custody, who informed

duced to Sung Yeh Ching (孫亞卿), arrested, the chief of the Assassination Squad of the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, with Headquarters at Hankow, outside the Huang-Ching (黃金) Theatre, Rue de Consulat, F.C., when he asked me to join his squad, to which I agreed, with the result that I was instructed to visit Room No. (forgotten) of the Dah Woo (大孚) Lodging House, Rue Auguste Borde, at 7 p.m. on the 6-7-38, and there take delivery of a cardboard box containing handgrenades, which I did and gave to Ching Yung Sung (程榮生), not in custody, who was waiting outside the Dah Woo Lodging House, this I carried out to the letter.

On the morning of the 7th. of July 1938 I was visited by Ching Yung Sung (程榮生), not in custody, at my residence when he gave me a bundle of handbills and five dollars, the handbills were of an anti-Japanese nature, the exact nature I forgot, these I was assigned to distribute in various parts of the Concession, which I did by taking a hire car, using part of the money given me for the hire of the car. I do not know what Ching Yung Sung did with the handgrenades I had given him on the night of the 6-7-38.

On the morning of the 21st. of July 1938 I was assigned by Sung Yeh Ching (孫亞卿) to take two pistols from the Ya - King (牙金) Clock shop, on Rue du Wei Kwei, which would be given to me by a boy known as "Kiang" (江) in the form of a present. There I took the the Hankow Park, French Concession, and handed them over to Sung Yeh Ching (孫亞卿). I likewise carried this assignment out to the letter.

Tsu Zung Foo ()continued, sheet 3.

Other than is related in the foregoing, I have not participated further in any terrorist activities, nor have I been concerned in any other criminal activities. I recognise as members of the Chinese Youths Salvation Association, Assassination Squad, the following named persons, now in custody of the police:-

- (1) Sung Yeh Shing (孫亞生)
- (2) Zen Liang (趙良)
- (3) Wong Ts Koo (王志國)
- (4) Tsou Su Kong (周士聰)

of the members not arrested I could identify the following three named persons:-

- (1) Ching Yung Sung (金英生)
- (2) Wong Kwang Zen (王光善)
- (3) Lee Tsung Kwei (李春輝)

The above is my true statement.

8635
26 7 38

C. S. Crime Branch XXXXX

1584/38 (S)

July 25,

38

41

I. O.O.I.

At 8.30 p.m. 23/7/38 C.D. 8.95 on duty at room No.3 house No. 62 Route Vallon arrested one:-
(15) Woo Shuin Tuh (吳紹德), 29, Honan, s/unemployed, N.F.A.

who attempted to enter the room. This person after being conveyed to the French Police Headquarters was handed over to the S.M.P.

*21. Sth Branch
Informator
Crighton
T.S. 1. 7. 38*
Further interrogated he stated that he first arrived in Shanghai some weeks ago from Hongkong, but after continued questioned he finally admitted that he only arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong at about 11 a.m. 23/7/38, travelling on a German steamer.

He added that formerly he resided at Chapei but returned to Honan his place of nativity at the outbreak of hostilities.

He explains that the reason he returned to Shanghai was because he received a letter from a friend named "Bing" (炳) requesting that he return to look at his former property. This appears to be a ridiculous excuse, and in view of his contradictory statements regarding the date of arrival he is being detained for further enquiry.

The following are reports received on the examination of the firearms seized:-



*G. J. D. Sih
26-1
File number
in morning 26/7*

*D
26-1*

1584/38 (B7)

C. S., Crime Branch XXXXX

July 25, 38

2/2

1, C.O.L.

(1) One "Astra" .32 Auto No. 7388 and 2 cartridge cases found at the scene of the shooting.

This pistol was used by the assassin. The pistol is in good working order and has very recently been fired. Previous record:- Nil. The cartridge cases found at the scene were fired by this pistol. The pistol bears the Chinese characters of the S.C.G. Police Bureau.

(2) One .32 "Browning" auto No. 670461, 1 magazine and seven rounds, seized at 276 Rue Eugene Bard 22-7-38.

The pistol is in good working order and has not recently been fired. No previous record.

(3) One "Spanish" .32 auto No. 101891, 1 magazine 6 rounds of ammunition.

Pistol is in good working order but has not recently been fired. It has no previous record.

(4) One Mauser 7.63 Auto No. 53367, 2 magazines and 20 rounds of ammunition.

Pistol is in good working order, but has no previous record.

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C 8, Crime Branch XXXXX

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July 23, 38.

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At 10 a.m. 22/7/38 the accused Zung Nyoen Liang (仲寧亮) arrested at the scene of the crime, together with pistol used in the commission of the offence were handed over to C "8" for further interrogation and examination. Upon being interrogated by detectives attached to C "8" the accused readily admitted having shot the victim Dung Yeooh (鄧耀) adding that the motive for same, was because he was a traitor to his Country.

He further stated that he was accompanied to the scene by his younger brother named:-

Zung Yeooh (仲耀), 16, Zeechow, Canton, a student, residing at No.278 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession who was also armed with a pistol but did not open fire at the victim, or Police, but hurriedly left the scene when the shooting started.

The pistols, accused maintains were given to them about one week ago in Iu Ka Zah French Gardens by one Sung Yeh Shing (宋耶生) alleged leader of the terrorist group, who also detailed them who they were to assassinate.

He added that he had previously made arrangements with his brother to the effect that after they had shot the victim they should proceed by various routes to the French Concession and meet again at their residence at No.278 Rue Eugene Bard upon receipt of this information.



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C 8, Crime Branch XXXX

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a party of detectives comprising D.S. Bradley, D.S.I. Liao, D.S.I. Wong Foh Sung, C.D.S.s 72 and 274, C.D.Cs. 31 and the undersigned proceeded at once to the French Concession and having obtained the assistance of the French Police at 11 a.m. a raid was made on the down-stairs kitchen Room of No.276 Rue Eugene Bard where one:-

(2) Hwong Ah Cheuh (洪阿秋), 22, Zaushing,
s/female, N.F.A.

was arrested therein.

A search of the room resulted in finding one .32 Browning automatic pistol, with a magazine containing 7 rounds and a box containing 24 rounds of .32 ammunition which concealed in a small leather attache case under the bed. A group photograph of the accused and three other alleged members of the terrorist group was also seized.

A document also found in the room giving the accused details of the victim's movements was seized reads as follows:-

"Kung Yuch Pee, native of Kwantung, age about 60, slim build, grey and white hair, thin face, with short beard (grey and white), sunken eyes with keen sight, wears long gown, residing on the 1st. floor, House 7, Kuen Zuen Li (均善里), corner of Jessfield

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C 8, Crime Branch XXXXX

July 23, 38

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and Tifeng Road.

At 8.30 a.m. daily he proceeds from his home to Bubbling Well and thence by No.1 Route Tram to attend his office in the Hardoon Building on Nanking Road near Hanan Road. Between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily, he returns to his home by the same route, i.e. takes No.1 Route Tram from Nanking Road to Bubbling Well and then walks to his home."

A visit was next paid to the Wha Lung Hospital, No.50 Avenue Babail where it was believed one Zou Liang (朱亮), a suspect, was receiving treatment for some sickness, enquiries within however proved abortive.

The female was handed over direct and upon being interrogated stated that she became acquainted with the accused and various other male friends of his about one month ago whilst in the Eu Ka Zah public gardens, French Concession. At this time she was living with one Wong Te Shing (王德生), a brassmith, in various lodging houses in the French Concession.

A few days ago her sweetheart informed her that he could not afford to continue hiring hotel rooms and arranged that until such time as he could secure a small room, he had arranged for her to stay at the home of accused Sung Hyeon Liang (孙贤亮) and she claims that upon arrival of Police she was unpacking her belongings.

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Questioned regarding her arrival at accused's home this a.m., she added that when she arrived at about 9 a.m. 22/7/38 she found the premises locked, about fifteen minutes later one whom she knew to be a friend of accused opened the door and allowed her to enter (This person is now known to be Zau Liang). Shortly after 10 a.m. 22/7/38 accused's brother, the one alleged to have gone to the scene of the assassination, returned and ordered her to wait outside for a short time. About fifteen minutes later he allowed her to again ^{enter} into the room and he left explaining that he would return about noon for tiffin.

Zung Nyuen Liang (張恩亮) was further closely interrogated and as a result he further admitted that a further two active members of the terroristic gang named Hoo Si Kai (杜赤海), Zee Keng Yi (謝景義) could be located at Hooi Hau Zou Li Route de Sicours, French Concession, a foreign style boarding house operated by a Russian.

At 2.10 p.m. 22/7/38 D.S.I. Brighten, D.S. Bradley, D.S.I. Mac, D.S.I. Wong Poo Sung, C.D.S.O. 72, 274, C.D.C. 78 (1) accompanied by constables of the French Police and searched and a search was made in a upstairs room of the above

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premises, it was found however that the occupants who are of the student type went out at about 12 noon, presumably to take food. Nothing incriminating was found on the premises.

Detectives are keeping observation on No.276 Rue Eugene Bard and also at Rue de Secours awaiting the return of the occupants.

At about 7 p.m. waiting detectives at No.1 Kau Zou Li, Route de Secours arrest one named:-

(3) Zou Idang (朱立安), 38, Hangchow, s/cardboard box maker, residing at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession,

who came to visit the room previously raided. He was conveyed to Leh Ka Wei, Miss Bradley, Fowler and a party proceeded to the French Concession Headquarters and interrogated him on the spot. He declined to give any information but upon being searched two visiting cards were found in his possession one of which bore telephone No.84937 which appeared to have recently been written on.

This number was at once checked through the Telephone Company and found to be owned by one N. Voskressoff, 48 Route Vallieu. This address was at once visited and upon enquiring of the Russian landlord information was obtained which led detectives to No.5

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room of the building wherein one:- ✓

(4) Tseu Seu Kaung (蔡子康) alias Dau Sieu (大嫂),
age 25, Tsungming, s/printer,
was arrested, a search of his room resulted in the
seizure of various papers etc. He identified Lau Liang
(老梁) resultant in both men admitting being very
prominent members of the terrorist group.

Both men and the seized documents were handed over, but detectives remained to observe the premises and to arrest anyone who should come to the room.

At 9.30 p.m. 22/7/38 waiting detectives at No.62
Route Wallon arrested one:- ✓

(6) Maoo Zouang Foo (米仲光) alias Ts Zao Yoong
(), 28, Soochow, a/school teacher,
residing at No.21 Zou Foo Rd., Rue de Marche,
who had gone to the premises to visit Tsou Sou Kaung.

At 2:45 p.m. the detectives also at 62 Route Valley arrested carrie. ✓

(5) Siu Wai Tung (萧湖东), alias Siu Pee Pee (萧波大), 28, Chokking, a newspaper office manager, residing at the Dr. Woo Lodging House, Chung Shue.

2200 has not been quantified by any of the other analytical methods, but he is using "memory" obtained

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until enquiries are completed.

At 10 p.m. 22/7/38 detectives left at No.15 Pau Hoo Li off Rue Hue arrested two male Chinese named:-

(7) Lieu Sung Ding (劉錦廷), 40, Szechuen, m/cock, residing 419 Kuikiang Road,
(8) Tsoo Yien Woo (杜英武), 40, Anhwei, m/cock, 419 Kuikiang Road,

both men having gone to the room ~~which~~ was being kept under observation.

They were subsequently handed over and although at present there does not appear much evidence against them, they are being detained for enquiries.

Further interrogation of Tsoo Seu Kaung (周守剛) resulted in him admitted being a very active member of the terrorist group, he being employed chiefly as clerk. He admitted also that the document found in the home of Zung Nyseen Liang (張錦良) which gave details of the victim and this method of travel to and from office daily, was written and sent by him.

He also gave further information regarding one who was his chief, and at about 11.15 p.m. 24/7/38 D.S.I. Bright, D.S.I. Liang D.S.I. Wong Poh Sung, C.D.S.I. 276, ~~and~~ the undersigned having obtained the assistance of French Police and led by Tsoo Seu Kaung a raid was made on Room No.6 House 14 Passage 27, Avenue

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Jeffre wherein one:-

(9) Sung Yah Shing (孫雅聲), 27, Nanking,
a/terrorist,

was arrested, and a quantity of papers seized.

This house was found to be a Russian boarding house operated by one S.G. Rubinort, aged 68, who stated that on June 14th, one Chinese male and a small boy rented room No.7 for \$47.00.

Today one believed to be Zau Kung Yih (翟國義) went to the landlord and explained that he wanted to rent room No.6 and Sung Yah Shing who had been a frequent visitor to room No.7 previously moved into room No.6.

Sung Yah Shing admitted being deputy chief of an assassination group in Shanghai, but was unable to give any information regarding the present whereabouts of Zau Kung Yih (翟國義) his leader, but added that in all probability he would come to the address just raided within a short time, detectives are therefore maintaining a strict watch on the premises.

Sung Yah Shing was taken to Loh Ka Wei and immediately further questioned, resulting in him leading the detective party to No.267 Rue Da-Wei-Kwei, the Yih Han clock shop where he pointed out how under the floor boards of an attic room were concealed two pistols.

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These were recovered and found to be

(1) One full automatic Mauser, No.53367, with one magazine containing 7 rounds and another containing 13 rounds.

(2) One .32 auto Spanish make No.101891, complete with one magazine containing 6 rounds of ammunition one of which was in the breach when found.

Sung Yah Shing was formerly owner of the clock shop wherein the pistols were found, it will be noted that the accused arrested after having assassinated the victim, stated that the pistols were given them by Sung Yah Shing which statement he (Sung) does not deny.

At 12.30 a.m. 23/7/38 C.D.C.s 31 and 373 arrested one:-

(1) Young Tsu Bing (吳子平), 28, Hangchow, a/unemployed, No.62 Route Vallen, who was acting suspiciously near the room which they were watching. He was handed over and at present is being detained for enquiry.

The seized firearms and ammunition will be examined at the Arms Identification Section. Seized documents papers etc. will be later translated and tabulated.

Attached are photographs of two other known members of this assassination group, one of them attended the shooting this A.M.

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At 9 a.m. 23/7/38 C.D.Gs. 31 and 273 whilst on observation duty at No.62 Route Vallon received a telephone call from some unknown person asking for the occupant of room No.3, since this was the room they were watching they represented themselves to be the occupant and advised the caller to come over at once explaining that everything was alright.

At 9.30 a.m. 23/7/38 a male Chinese entered the room at No.62 Route Vallon, detectives at once effected his arrest and he was ascertained to be:-

(11) Wong Ts Kee (王子開) alias

Wong Ning Tai (王寧泰)

Wong Ts Chien (王子健), 23, Ningpo, c/cress-smith, residing at No.376 Rue Eugene Bard.

The undersigned and C.D.G. 274 at once proceeded to the French Concession and conveyed the arrested man to Leh Ea Wei Station, where upon being searched an envelope was found on which was written the name of one living at No.2205 Avenue Edward VII.

Assisted by the French Police this address was visited and one:-

(12) Sung Shing An (宋星安), 33, Ningpo, c/cress-smith, resident at the address wherein arrested man was at 11.15 p.m. 23/7/38.

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Wong Ts Koo and Zung Shing An were subsequently handed over to the S.M.P.

Wong admits being a member of a terrorist group operating in Shanghai and is closely connected with other persons arrested 22/7/38, further is the sweetheurt of Wong Ah Cheuh (王阿姑) who was arrested 22/7/38 at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard wherein a pistol was seized.

He added in reply to certain questions that at about noon 22/7/38 he was in the company of Zung Khe Nyoch (張錦秋) who it will be recalled was the person who was present at the assassination A.M. 22/7/38, but escaped arrest. Zung Khe Nyoch he adds informed him of the assassination and the subsequent arrest by Police of his brother Zung Nyoch Liang.

During the night of 22/23-7-38 they both stayed together at the Fan Shing Lodging House No.717 Rue Amiral Boyle, French Concession and left again at about 6 a.m. 23/7/38, each proceeding by separate routes intending to meet again at No.48 Route Wallon the residence of Fan San Young (already arrested).

Investigation at the Fan Shing Lodging House corroborated his statement.

At present very little evidence has been secured against Zung Shing An but he being held for further enquiry.

C "8" Crime Branch xxxx

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At 5 p.m. 23/7/38 C.D.Cs. 23 and 31 on waiting duty at No.62 Route Vallen effected the arrest of one:-

(13) Ching Ying Sung (金英陞), 27, Chekiang, s/unemployed, N.P.A.

who entered room No.3 of the above address. were watching.

At 5.10 p.m. 23/7/38 the same detectives also arrested one:-

(14) Tsai Sung San (蔡松山), 42, Shantung, s/unemployed, No.209 Taopee Road, who also went to room No.3 of 62 Route Vallen.

D.S. Brotherton and C.D.S. 274 attended and the arrested men after first being conveyed to Loh Ea Wei were handed over to the S.M.P.

Ching Ying Sung stated that he went to the above place to meet a friend named Yang Ying (楊興) whom he met on 19-7-38 at the New World. No person known as Yang Ying resides in the building. This person further adds that he intended to leave Shanghai for Nanking within the next few days.

He was ascertained to have spent the night of 20-7-38 at a lodging house on Rue Polikao and later he had returned to No.102 of this road where is situated the Sing Loong Lodging House, a search of the room where he resided resulted in finding \$65.00.

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Since the circumstances regarding the reason of this person's visit to No.62 Route Vallon are very suspicious he is being detained for further enquiries.

Tsai Sung San was ascertained to be ex C.P.C. 2167 dismissed from the Force in 1931. He stated that he had gone to No.62 Route Vallon in search of a friend named Zung (仲) whom he believed resided at that address, with a view to seeking employment.

However this statement has not been corroborated and the visit of this man to the premises needs further investigation therefore he is being temporary detained until the completion of enquiries.

Enquiries proceeding.

E. G. L. 114

D.C. (Sp. Branch)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1584/38.

"B" Division.
Bubbling Well Police Station.
July 22nd, 1938.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence: 1. O.O.L.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

An inquest was held at the public mortuary, Kiaocho Road at 4.30p.m. 22/7/38 on the body of Dsung Yoeh Poo by Dr. Tongu when he found that the cause of death was from gunshot wounds and ordered that same be removed by deceased's wife for burial.


D.I.

D.D.O."B".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

S.C. (S.P. Branch)

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Division.

Crime Register No. 1884/38.

MORNING 2021 Police Station.
July 22nd 1938.Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence: 2.0.0.0.0.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	<u>Scarsfield Road, about 50 yards North of Avenue Road.</u>	
Time and date of offence.	<u>About 9.30 a.m., 22/7/38.</u>	
" " " reported.	<u>9.30 a.m., 22/7/38.</u>	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	<u>S.M. Police.</u>	
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p><u>One individual.</u></p> <p><u>SUNG HYOUN LIABO (1938), 24, member, single, member of China Young Men's Anti-Japanese salvation League.</u></p>	
Arrests.	<u>One arrest by P.S. Major.</u>	
Classification of property stolen.	<u>.....</u>	Value \$ <u>C. J. S. S. 1</u>
Classification of property recovered.	<u>.....</u>	Value \$ <u>C. J. S. S. 1</u>
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.	<p>(a) Time and date body was discovered.</p> <p>(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.</p> <p>(c) Apparent cause of death.</p> <p>(d) Motive if known.</p>	
(a) Time and date body was discovered.	<u>(a) 9.30 a.m., 22/7/38.</u>	
(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.	<u>(b) Body lying on foot pavement of Scarsfield Road face South.</u>	
(c) Apparent cause of death.	<u>(c) Gunshot wound.</u>	
(d) Motive if known.	<u>(d) Political.</u>	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.	<p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (l) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretences and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.</p> <p>(f) Means used (tools etc.)</p> <p>(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.</p> <p>(h) Mode of transport and description.</p> <p>(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)</p> <p><u>Assumed details by his superior to assassinate the deceased, waited an opportunity and followed him from his home and then</u></p>	

*S. J. S. 1
S. J. S. 24/7*

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants ?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
- (m) What was their "characters" ?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
- (o) Are old servants suspected ?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected ?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 9.25a.m. 23/7/38 P.S. 327 Bigar

brought to the station the accused whom he had arrested on Yu Yuen Road for the assassination of one named Chung Yoch Poo.

Enquiries ascertained that at about 9.15a.m. 23/7/38 P.S. Bigar was patrolling South along Jessfield Road on his horse and when a few yards North of Avenue Road, he heard a woman scream and almost simultaneously two pistol shots ring out.

On looking around P.S. Bigar saw a male Chinese collapse on the pavement on the West side of Jessfield about 40 to 50 yards North of Avenue Road.

At the same time he observed a male Chinese dressed in a blue long gown putting something inside his gown and start to run North along Jessfield Road towards Tifeng Road.

P.S. Bigar immediately turned his horse around and gave chase, the man turning into Tifeng Road, as P.S. Bigar turned the corner in pursuit the man in the blue long gown (accused) took out a gun and started to fire at him and continued to do so whilst running along Tifeng Road, to which P.S. Bigar replied with five shots.

When a few yards away from Yu Yuen Road corner, P.S. Bigar shouted out to C.P.G. 2830 on traffic duty, calling his attention to the escaping man, when the accused took up position behind a telephone pole and started to fire at the C.P.G. who withdrew for cover to the Fire

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:—	Sheet No. 3,	Nature of Offence:
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Station entrance (Yu Yuen and Tifeng Roads corner), and then fired four shots at accused.

The accused then turned back into Yu Yuen Road and when about 40 yards along, stopped, turned around and fired another shot at F.S. Edgar who was dismounting from his horse, F.S. Edgar replied with one shot, when he observed the accused, looking at his pistol and then threw same onto Yu Yuen Road.

F.S. Edgar then succeeded in arresting the accused.

On picking up the pistol, same was found to contain one round jammed in the breach and three rounds in the magazine.

The accused on being questioned gave the following information:—

"Accused named Sung Nyoen Liang (孙乃良), age 18, native of Zaochow, a terrorist, attached to China Young Men's Anti-Japanese Salvation League, of which one named Sung Ya Sien (孙雅先), age 36, native of Ningpo, is the leader. On the afternoon of Sunday, (17/7), a meeting was held in Ku-Kan-Loh French Garden where I met my leader who gave me a portrait of the victim Sung Yeh Kee and a pistol with 12 or 15 rounds of ammunition and ordered me to assassinate the person on the portrait. I started to make inquiries of the person at about 8.30pm on 19/7/38 at the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number: 1/Sheet No. 4,

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Hardeon Building but without result. At 6 p.m. 20/7/38, I came out from my friend's house situated at House No. 7 in an alleyway opposite Oeon Cinema on Rue Eugene Bard, where I spent the night, boarded a French Concession Tram Route No. 7, at Avenue Joffre-Route Voyron Stop, to Route De Say Loong termination, from where I walked along Avenue Haig to Tifeng Road to wait for the person. About 9 a.m. I saw the person come out from the lane in which he resided and followed behind him to wait an opportunity to fire at him. On arriving at Jessfield Road at a point of 50 yards away from Avenue Road, I took out my pistol which I was carrying and fired two shots at him from the back, both of which took effect and the person fell down on the ground immediately. I then turned back to Tifeng Road, and managed to escape, but was pursued by a foreign Police Officer and eventually arrested by him on Yu Yuen Road near Tifeng Road. Whilst I was pursued I fired several shots at the foreigner.

The name of the victim is Dsung Yoch Foo, alias Dsung Kyeon Jah (孫克家),

Further enquiries ascertained the deceased to be Dsung Yoch Foo (孫克家), age 63, Canton, residing with his family at 23 Yuen Zou Li, Jessfield Road and employed as an interpreter at the Yuh Kee "Co.,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:—	1/Sheet No. 8,	Nature of Offence:
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(Room 214) 2nd floor, Maricon Building, Nanjing Road, which is a Japanese enterprise.

Mrs. M. Kock, 32/33 Jessfield Road who witnessed the affray states that at about 9.15a.m. 22/7/38 she was walking along Jessfield Road when she heard a shot fired and she caught sight of a male Chinese dressed in a blue long gown, and then saw the same man fire another shot at the victim, she shouted out which brought to the scene Trooper Sgt. Edges, who immediately gave chase after the man.

Mrs. Kock later attended the station and identified the accused as the man she saw shoot the victim. A search of the vicinity resulted in the finding of two cartridge cases near where the victim fell, these have been forwarded to the Arms Identification Section.

The wounded man was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Major, by the S.F. Brigade ambulance, where, the following doctor's certificate was issued.

"Gun shot wound of abdomen and chest, in a dying condition".

The wounded man succumbed to his injuries about ten minutes after admission to hospital.

The body of deceased was removed to the Public Mortuary pending inquest, but later enquires ascertained that deceased was a Japanese subject, having been

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19Diary Number:— Street No. 6. Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

registered by the Japanese Home Office under Certificate No. 37 issued on 26/4/1904 and Yokohama Residents' Certificate No. 7072/13.

The Japanese Consular Police were informed by S.o.I. Yamaguchi and instructions received that a Japanese doctor would hold an inquest at the Public Mortuary at 3p.m. 22/7/38.

The prisoner together with arms and ammunition were handed over to D.S. Rhodes (C. S) at 10a.m. 22/7/38.

A.A. Under No. 23 complied with.

Informing D.O.C. "B".

D.O.W. "B".

D.S.I. Wrighton, C. S.

D.I. Crawford (D.S.I.)

Japanese Consular Police.

Notify D.O.C. (Special Branch).

Special D.O.C. (Japanese).

D.S.I. Wrighton, C. S.



12 Detained In Terrorist Probe May Be Handed Over

**Eight Said To Have Made
Confessions To Three
Assassinations**

TWO ARE HELD ON FIREARM COUNTS

**Two Others May Go Into
Japanese Hands For
Van Killing**

Confessions to no less than four cases of bombing on July 7 as well as to four assassinations on various other recent dates, are said to have been obtained from 10 that it was the lawyer they were of the 29 Chinese terrorist suspects really after.

now being held by the "Homicide Confessions to implication in the Squad," S. M. P. Special Branch, assassination of Tseng Yueh-poo.

This information, coming from semi-official sources, was made available to a CHINA PRESS reporter the slaying of a Russian bodyguard yesterday afternoon. The 10 concerned in the Bund two months ago, also lesser suspects, as well as two are said to have been obtained from others who were found in possession of firearms at the time they were arrested, probably will be handed and killed during an attempt to over to the Japanese military authorities, or turned over the Chuch-shen, wealthy local cotton boundaries of the International mill magnate, and a man said to Settlement in the near future. have been one of the original mem-

No definite information as to the time when these men will be handed over could be obtained. One night, a Russian bodyguard. One gunman was killed while another

It is believed, however, that was taken into custody and brought two men found in possession of before the First Special District guns will be handed over first. The Court for trial. He subsequently men are stated to have been interrogated and the only crime that can be fastened upon them is the transportation of firearms.

However, the terms of the new held by the police are said to have S.M.C. emergency proclamation decree that they shall be expelled from the Settlement along with terrorists. A prominent Shantou attorney and a who have committed assassinations or bombings. And being turned some quarters as the Japanese over the boundary is identical with being handed over to the Japanese. Special District Court in Nantou.

Eight In One Gang
Eight of the 10 suspects who are said to have confessed allegedly belong to the same gang. If their confessions are true, then they constituted one of the most active terrorist bands in the city. It is claimed that their confessions cover four bombings on July 7 and three assassinations.

The bombings involved were those carried out at the "Floating Restaurant" on the Bund, the bombing in front of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the bombing on Alabaster Road near the Yu Ya Ching Road Bridge, and the bombing at 120 Jinkee Road. All of these affairs were staged early on the morning of July 7, and three of them ended

in casualties.

In the Alabaster Road affair, bombs were hurled at Japanese sentries on duty across the Settlement border. The sentries opened fire on the bomb-throwers and three of the latter were killed.

The "Floating Restaurant" bombing resulted in two Chinese deaths while three persons were reported wounded. One of the Chinese casualties was reported to have been an employee of the "Ta Tao Government." The others were described as having been pedestrians, or workmen who happened to be in the vicinity. In the Jinkee Road bombing, one casualty was reported. A wounded man was picked up by an ambulance near the scene of the blast.

Lloyd Road Shooting

The shooting affair in a Chinese lawyer's office on Lloyd Road staged during the latter part of June, is credited to the same men. In this incident, the lawyer's clerk was killed while a coolie was wounded. The lawyer, however, was not in the office at the time and escaped possible death. The eight men concerned in the July 7 bombings are said to have confessed to implication in the slaying of the lawyer's clerk. At the same time, they are said to have admitted that it was the lawyer they were

of the 29 Chinese terrorist suspects really after.

Confessions to implication in the

assassination of Tseng Yueh-poo.

The two other terrorist suspects

deposited in the First Special District Court in Nantou.

One of these men was arrested

near the scene of the shooting; the

other was picked up a few hours later.

Just what will happen to the

other 19 of the 29 terrorist sus-

pects, now being held by the

"Homicide Squad" is still undeter-

mined.

Three of these people are women,

who are believed to have acted as

accomplices for some of the men.

This has not been proven, however,

and it is possible that they may be

released. In fact, the police still

have nothing definite on any of the

remaining 19, but interrogations of

these people will probably continue

for some time to come.

Police Still Hold Terrorists

May Be Handed Over To Japanese; Hongkew Victim Identified

"No terrorists have been handed over to the Japanese yet," a high police officer informed the "North-China Daily News" yesterday morning when questioned about a report that a man who had been caught with a hand grenade in his possession, had been placed in the custody of the Japanese military police in accordance with the recent proclamation issued by the SMC.

"There is a possibility that we might hand one over today" he added "but so far all our suspects remain in custody here." The newly-formed special branch at Police Headquarters which deals with political crimes in the Settlement has been pursuing an intensive campaign to rid the city of its terrorist elements, and so far, the efforts of the branch have met with success, no fewer than 24 alleged participants in the recent wave of political killings have been rounded-up by leading parties.

Recent attempts at assassinating ardent prominent Chinese who are connected with the new pro-Japanese regimes around Shanghai have been marked by the prompt arrests of the assassins and the rounding-up of their confederates. At the present time the police hold the killers of Mr Van Chi-sen and Mr Zung Nyoh-poo, who were shot last week by members of anti-Japanese terrorist organizations, while the man who made the attempt on the life of Mr Yih Kyi-yan, a member of the Salt Revenue Board, on Monday paid for the crime with his life.

Victim Identified

Meanwhile the victim of Monday night's murder in West Hongkew has been identified as Yang Ching-soong, aged about 27, and a native of Pootung. The victim was not married and was employed as a carpenter.

As reported in the "North-China Daily News," Yang was brutally murdered with an axe while sleeping outside his house at Lane 14, 230 Kai-feng Road, sustaining deep wounds on the throat. The killer made his escape.

Questioned as to a motive for the assassination police officers attached to the West Hongkew station stated that it was not connected with the recent political killings.

Suspect in Court

Prompt work by the West Hongkew police resulted in the detention of a suspect, a carpenter named Yang Ah-sao, who had been living in the same lane where the body was found. Yang was brought up at the First Special District Court yesterday and was detained on a writ of detention for one week.

When arrested by Detective-Sergeant J. W. Sanbrook the suspect was found to possess a cotton coat, the sleeves of which were marked with blood stains. Three Japanese 10 sen coins, some photographs of girls and a \$1 note were also found in the coat.

That a love-affair might have been the cause of the tragedy was an opinion expressed by the police, but the suspect denies all knowledge of the murder stating that he and the victim were good friends.

24 Terrorist Suspects Land In Police Net

Majority Interrogated On Tseng Shooting; Ringleader Held

No less than 24 terrorist suspects were in the hands of the recently formed "Homicide Squad," Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters, late last night.

Raids were carried out throughout the entire day and after more than 50 hours without sleep, both foreign and Chinese detectives on the squad were still on the job at an early hour this morning.

The suspects were all picked up in a series of raids started Friday afternoon, about three hours after the assassination on Jessfield Road, of Tseng Yueh-poo, naturalized Japanese citizen, and a man stated to have been an employee of the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau.

The raids were carried out on information said to have been obtained from Chen Yu-liang, the 18-year-old youth nabbed near the scene of the shooting after a running gun battle with a foreign mounted policeman.

Gunman Talks
Chen, besides admitting the killing, is said to have lone considerable talking, and, among other persons, is stated to have implicated the man who gave him the gun used in the slaying of Tseng. This information led to several raids in the Settlement Friday afternoon and early that evening. Five Chinese males were nabbed and one pistol was seized. The fellow who allegedly supplied the killer with his weapon, however, was not among the arrested persons.

More raids were carried out during the evening and four more suspects were picked up, and three additional pistols seized. This brings the total of guns in the hands of the police, in connection with the Tseng shooting, to the rather impressive figure of five.

Ringleader Believed Nabbed
Although the police last night still had several loose ends to clean up, it was learned that one of the men taken into custody Friday night is believed to have been the

ringleader of the terrorist mob responsible for the shooting of Tseng Yueh-poo, and possibly, the murder on Thursday morning, of Van Chien, well-known Shanghai attorney, said to have been slated for the presidency of the Special District Court in Nantao.

The man who allegedly supplied young Chen with the Tseng death weapon, however, is still said to be outside the hands of the law.

Arrests, however, did not stop

with the Friday night raids. Detective Sub-Inspector J. G. Crighton, who is in charge of the case, continued to lead raiding parties until an early hour yesterday morning and roped in 15 more persons for questioning.

The detective, who has had but little sleep during the past 48 hours, remained on the job yesterday afternoon and evening, interrogating suspects in an effort to learn the real inside story of the slayings of the past three days. He was reluctant to discuss his findings, or even talk about them. The investigation of the case, it was explained last night, is still in a stage where considerable secrecy is required.

One thing does seem certain, however. In view of the guns that have been seized, it appears that Detective Crighton has done a good job of bringing in a terrorist gang. It was admitted, of course, that some of the suspects may not be involved in any way in the killings of Van and Tseng, and may subsequently be released. But the individuals caught with guns in their possession, however, seem to be in for a tough time.

No Court Session

None of the suspects nabbed Friday and yesterday morning was brought before the First Special District Court, and, under the new S.M.C. emergency proclamation, it is not likely that they will be.

This proclamation stated that persons committing an offense against the armed forces of the International Settlement will be liable to be handed over to the armed forces concerned.

In the case of the slayers of Van and Tseng, there is some discussion as to whether the ruling can be applied. One victim was definitely a Chinese while the other was a Chinese who had adopted Japanese

citizenship.

Under Chinese law at the present time, however, a Chinese who is a naturalized citizen of another country is not recognized as such unless he has renounced to the Chinese authorities, his claim to be a China national. Whether Tseng had ever carried out such an act had not been definitely determined yesterday.

Two More Slayings

Almost at the same time that Tseng Yueh-poo met a sudden end Friday morning, two other Chinese, described as having been members of the Peace Maintenance Commission in the town of Hwatsao, located outside the western district, also are reported to have been killed.

The two men, Chang Yung and Tso Bing, were said to have been on their way to Jessfield to attend a meeting, when they encountered by a group of about 10 Chinese disguised as farmers. Most of the members of the mob were armed with Mausers and the two Peace Maintenance Commission men never reached their destination. The investigations of these two killings are in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

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Chinese Interpreter Of Japanese Censors Bureau Assassinated In Morning

Trooper H. Edgar Of S.M.P., Arrests 18-Year-Old Assassin After Gun Battle; One More Pistol Seized In Raid Made By "Homicide Squad"

GANGSTER TYPE CHINESE MURDERED IN CONCESSION; UNIDENTIFIED

The sound of gunfire resounded along Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning, when an 18-year-old terrorist went into action and killed an elderly Chinese named Dzang, Zueh-poo, who is alleged to be connected as interpreter with the Japanese Censorship Bureau and a naturalized Japanese subject. Bullets flew fast and thick as the youthful assassin was challenged by Trooper H. Edgar of the S.M.P., and arrested after a thrilling gun battle.

This was the second successful political assassination to have been carried out in slightly over 24 hours, Van Chi-sen, veteran Chinese legal practitioner and supporter of the Ta Tao Government, having been shot and killed by two gunmen in his home on Sinza Road early on Thursday morning.

The latest victim of assassin's pistol and arrested a young Chinese bullet, who had just left his home in a girl, who was in the room where the lane of Jessfield Road and was near the pistol was found. The latest victim of assassin's pistol and arrested a young Chinese bullet, who had just left his home in a girl, who was in the room where the lane of Jessfield Road and was near the pistol was found. The latest victim of assassin's pistol and arrested a young Chinese bullet, who had just left his home in a girl, who was in the room where the lane of Jessfield Road and was near the pistol was found.

With the arrests and seizures of pistols made in connection with the latest assassination, members of the "Homicide Squad" have in their hands altogether five pistols seized on Thursday and yesterday and six male and two female suspects in their custody. One man was arrested immediately following the assassination of Van Chi-sen on Thursday morning and one pistol picked up at the scene of the crime. Two other suspects were arrested later in the day and a pistol seized. Yesterday morning members of the new squad raided a lodging house on Avenue Road and arrested two men and one woman and seized one pistol. These men and the woman have not been linked up with any cases as yet.

While most of the pedestrians ran for cover at the sound of the shooting, the assassin shoved his pistol under his gown and ran off in the direction of Yu Yuen Road. Attracted to the scene, by the sound of the shooting, Trooper H. Edgar attached to the Bubbling Well Police Station, on mounted patrol at the time, galloped up and on seeing the assassin escaping, gave chase.

Gun Battle

On overtaking the young Chinese, Trooper Edgar shouted to him to halt, but the young Chinese pulled out his pistol and darting behind a lamp post, opened fire on the foreign officer. He fired four shots, but as Trooper Edgar leaped off his horse immediately, they did not take effect. Trooper Edgar drew his pistol and went into action immediately. The assassin ran off again and was chased, this time on foot, by the foreign police officer. The young Chinese turned around and fired two more shots, Trooper Edgar replied, while on the run.

At this stage of the proceedings the assassin ran out of ammunition and as he ran he tossed his pistol away, which was later picked up and turned out to be a Mauser. As Trooper Edgar drew towards him, with his pistol drawn, the Chinese threw up his hands, but even when seized, he did not surrender easily, but put up a struggle.

While an ambulance was called and rushed the victim to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead, the assassin was taken to the Bubbling Well Police Station and later handed over to the "Homicide Squad" now investigating all terrorist crimes in the city.

Raids Made

Going into action immediately after the latest assassin was handed over to them, officers of the "Homicide Squad" conducted several raids in various parts of the Settlement and seized another loaded

Concession Murder

About an hour before the political assassination in the Settlement, an unidentified Chinese of the poorer class, believed to be a gangster or loafer, was shot and killed while walking along Avenue Dubail near Route Dolfuss. Eye-witnesses of the shooting related that the man was just passing a food shop on Avenue Dubail, when suddenly he was approached by another man, who drew a pistol and fired at the victim at almost point blank range.

Two shots were fired in all and then the killer took to his heels. French Police arriving on the scene almost immediately could not obtain any description of the killer from the eye-witnesses. The victim was rushed to St. Marie Hospital, where he succumbed without regaining consciousness, about 40 minutes later.

Ballistic experts upon examining the shell cases picked up at the scene of the crime have established the fact that they were fired from the same pistol used in a similar killing near Siccawei Road a short time ago. The victim in this crime was also a comparatively unknown Chinese.

Nine Suspects Arrested For Tseng Killing

18-Year-Old Assassin Nabbed By Sgt. Edgar After Gunfight

TSENG SAID TO BE JAPANESE CITIZEN

Victim Said Connected With Japanese Censorship Bureau

Working with all possible speed, members of the "Homicide Squad," Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters, last night had nine persons suspected of being concerned in the killing of Tseng Yuez-poo, Japanese subject, on Jessfield Road yesterday, under lock and key.

Raids, under the leadership of Detective Sub-Inspector J. G. Crighton, were still underway at 1 a.m. and additional arrests were expected before dawn. The nine suspects picked up yesterday afternoon and evening, together with five pistols, in a series of raids carried out in various parts of the Settlement, bring the total of persons nabbed in connection with the case to ten.

All of those arrested during the raids are said to have been implicated by Chen Yu-liang, the 18-year-old youth responsible for the killing of Tseng yesterday morning, while the latter was waiting for a bus on Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road.

Suspects "Mugged"

Police officers, working on the case last night, were not sure that any of the suspects they had rounded up after the arrest of Chen, are actually involved in the assassination. All are men and the fact that their names have apparently been mentioned made it necessary to bring them to headquarters.

Last night, they were being finger-printed and photographed. This morning, it is understood that they will be interrogated. While their connection with the case had not been definitely established last night, it was definitely determined that the victim of yesterday's killing, Tseng Yuez-poo, was a Chinese who became a Japanese subject years ago. His residence was at 23 Yuen Shan Li off Jessfield Road.

The victim of the shooting, with bullet wound in his chest and abdomen, immediately started for cover, running in the direction of

a wall on Tifeng Road. He collapsed, however, before he reached his objective and died shortly after he was admitted to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig, a few minutes later.

In the meantime, however, his killer started down Jessfield Road as fast as his long legs could carry him. Sergeant H. Edgar, a mounted policeman, who happened to be near the spot at the time, started after the assassin on his horse.

Running Gun Battle

Pedestrians who were on the scene at about this time were almost shocked out of their wits to see a mounted officer tearing down the street after a fleeing man on foot. But what caused most people on the street at the time to head for cover, was the fact that both the gunman and the policeman struck up an exchange of bullets.

The assassin emptied his gun at Sergeant Edgar but his bullets went wild. The police officer's aim also was not accurate. Chen ran out of bullets and the sergeant, spurring up his horse, soon collared the fellow.

Six Shots Were Fired

Chen was subsequently handed over to the "Homicide Squad" at headquarters where he was being interrogated up to a late hour last night. Meanwhile, however, two young women, described as having been his girl friends, were picked up and brought to headquarters for questioning.

Killer Only 18

A youngster of about 18 years of age, Chen looks like anything but a killer. He is a tall youth, slender and round-shouldered. When arrested, he was wearing a blue cotton gown, soft shoes and white trousers.

Under interrogation at headquarters, he is said to have admitted that he is a native of Changsha and that he was a member of the so-called Anti-Japanese Youth Society.

The girl friends, also questioned yesterday afternoon, had but little light to throw on the case. All they seemed to know was that Chen was a boy friend for whom they had a rather affectionate feeling. Outside of that, they were not so very helpful, according to information available last night.

Among other things, Chen is declared to have admitted the shooting. As a motive, he is stated to have informed the police that Tseng's name had been on the black-list for some time.

Tseng's Past Investigated

Just who this man Tseng Yuez-poo really was is still a matter that is being kept under investigation. Reports circulated shortly after the shooting were to the effect that the victim was Wong Chung-ah, alias Wen Chung-yao, one of the big powers in the administration of the "Reformed Government of the Shanghai Municipality." In fact, one report was to the effect that he was actually

the chairman of that body.

While this report was never explicitly denied, it was generally believed last night, that the murdered man was not quite as important as the first reports tended to indicate, and that Tseng Yuez-poo is his correct name.

It was definitely learned, however, that he does have a connection with the "Reformed Government" in some official capacity.

The fact that he was linked with the Japanese Censorship Bureau seemed to have been well established last night. It also was reported yesterday that he was connected with local opium rackets, but this could not be confirmed.

Frenchtown Shooting

French detectives, up to a late hour last night, had not yet succeeded in identifying the unknown Chinese who was shot to death by two gunmen about 8 a.m. yesterday at the corner of Avenue Dubal and Route Dofus in the French Concession. Nor had any arrests been made.

Officers in charge of the case are inclined to believe that the fellow was the victim of a gang feud. This theory has been supported by the findings of ballistic experts. Their examination of the bullets removed from the dead man's body revealed that they had been fired from the same gun used in the slaying of a gangster at Siccawei Village several weeks ago.

Police arrived on the scene of the shooting just a few minutes after it had occurred but, by that time, the gunmen had already made their escape. Four empty shell cases were found near the body and these proved a big help to ballistic experts in determining the identity of the gun used.

Examination of the dead body revealed no papers that might identify the fellow. In fact, he had nothing in his pockets except a small sum of money. He was shabbily dressed, a fact accepted as indication that he belonged to the loafer class.

In connection with the assassination of Van Chi-sen, Shanghai attorney, whose killing Thursday morning is believed to have been attributed to reports that he had been mentioned for the presidency of the Special District Court in Nantao, the three persons held in connection with the case were not brought before the First Special District Court yesterday.

According to all information available last night, it is understood that the gunman nabbed near the scene of the Van shooting may be handed over to the Japanese authorities. The other two men picked up are reported to be still in the category of mere suspects and may be released. An unconfirmed report yesterday was to the effect that they already had been given their liberty.

Lumming, Race Course Roads Are Barricaded

In an intensified campaign to put an end to terroristic activities in the International Settlement, the S.M.F. have recently barricaded two roads, Race Course Road and Lumming Road, at the southern extremities of the streets, where they lead into Avenue Edward VII.

As it is obviously impossible to co-operate with the French police every time a lightning raid is carried out by the Settlement force, sometimes at a moment's notice, it has been found necessary to barricade these two exits, since this would prevent the flight of terrorists and other elements sought by the police into Frenchtown.

These barbed-wire entanglements, thrown across the road from side to side in such a manner that even a lone pedestrian is unable to surmount them, have recently proved inconvenient to motorists and people employing other means of travel who were not acquainted with these precautions.

But they are even more inconvenient to the denizens of the underworld, who in the past merely crossed the street into the French Concession whenever a police raid was being carried out too near their lairs. With the aid of these barricades, the police, keeping only one constable at each barricade, may be assured that neither Race Course Road nor Lumming Road will be used for such a purpose.

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Important Clues To Terrorist Activities Obtained By Police Following 2 More Shootings

Names Of Leaders Of Big Terrorist Organisation Said Supplied To Police By Arrested Slayer

One Unidentified Chinese Killed In French Concession

Cantonese In Employ Of Japanese Firm Shot Dead On Jessfield Rd

Clues which may prove to be invaluable to the unearthing of a big terrorist organisation have been obtained by the Settlement and Concession police authorities as result of the shooting and killing of two male Chinese in the two municipal areas this morning. Two automatic pistols were picked up, and an 18-year-old assassin was arrested.

Several raids were carried out gave chase to the youth. The this morning by the police author- youngster attempted to make his ties of both Municipal areas on in- escape by dashing along Jessfield formation supplied by the youthful Road towards Titeng Road, but it was not until foreign sergeant No.

The first shooting occurred at 327, at the time mounted upon a the corner of Avenue Dubail and horse, and two British soldiers Rue Dolfuss at 8 o'clock this morn- quartered in the Titeng Road bar- ing, involving an unidentified mid- racks came to his assistance that dle aged male Chinese who was the assassin was nabbed. About 7 shot and killed. Two shots were fired by the police in fired, and the assassin made good all, but without wounding the in- his escape. According to French telligent-looking prisoner police information, the automatic Cheng Yueh-po, the victim, was pistol abandoned by the slayer was working as an interpreter in the similar to the one used by other Kyowa Yoko, Japanese import and assassins in a shooting affray in the export firm located on the first Zikawei district about a month ago. French police, however, were in- clined to minimise the import, quartered in the Titeng Road bar- racks came to his assistance that of the shooting, merely saying that it might have been caused by rivalries between two gambling cliques.

However, the French and Settlement police authorities were reported to be comparing notes following the second shooting which occurred at about 9.15 o'clock this morning at the corner of Avenue Road and Jessfield Road.

In this case about five shots were fired at Mr. Cheng Yuen-po, aged 63, a native of Canton, by an 18-year-old Swatow native who when arrested, gave his name as Chen Yuan-ling. Two of the shot pierced through the chest of the victim, who died instantly on the spot. The victim was proceeding from Avenue Road to Jessfield Road when he was fired at by the youthful assassin at close range. The victim resided in Yuen Shan Alley, No. 27, Titeng Road.

The shots were heard by C. P. C. 2337 who was on point duty at the corner of Titeng and Jessfield Roads and he immediately

Taken to the Central Police Station, the young man was said to have given information concerning a big local terrorist organisation. He gave the name of the man who is said to be directing the terrorist activities of gangsters.

One Sun Yu-sien was named as the brain behind the terrorist organisation. Piecing his information together, French Concession and Settlement police commenced several raids in the two municipal areas shortly after the murder, but up to press time no arrests were learned to have been made.

The attempt upon the life of Mr. Wang Ching-weil some three years ago at Nanking, it was learned, was also direct by a man called Sun Yu-sien, but it could not be ascertained whether this was actually the same man, pending further police investigations, the Echo learned today.

The youthful assassin also implicated several other persons whose names he supplied to the police.

the *C 27* **Terrorists Slay Another Victim In Bold Attack Near Bus Stop; One Gunman Arrested By Police**

Foreign Officer Captures Youth After Gun Fight

**Victim Said In Japan
Censorship Bureau;
Business Vague**

**GANGSTER SLAIN
IN FRENCH TOWN**

**Killers Escape Before
Police Arrive; Man
Unidentified**

Terrorist struck again this morning when Tseng Yuelpoh, aged 63, was shot and killed at 9.15 o'clock just as he was about to board a bus immediately in front of number 15, Jessfield Road, near Titeng Road.

Tseng had just left his residence at House 23, Yuen Shan Li, Jessfield Road, and had covered the 80 yards to the bus stop when a youthful gunman appeared and fired two shots at close range. The shots hit the victim in the back. Tseng tried to run for cover toward Tseng Read but collapsed soon afterwards.

Sergeant Arrives

A mounted foreign sergeant who was riding near the scene, immediately galloped up on hearing the shots and challenged the terrorist. Six shots were exchanged between the gunman and the officer but nobody was hit. The attacker was arrested.

Tseng was rushed to the Red Cross Hospital where he died soon after being admitted.

Says Anti-Japanese

The gunman is said to be one Chen Yu Liang, 18, a native of Changsha, being taken into custody by the foreign sergeant. It is understood from usually reliable sources that he admitted the killing upon being questioned at the station and that he said that he was a member of the Anti-

Japanese Youth Society. He is also said to have given the police the reason for Tseng's name being on the black-list, and is said to have divulged the name of the man who gave him the pistol and ordered him to carry out the shooting. High police officials at noon today were unable to give any information concerning the case as investigations are still proceeding.

Tseng, according to certain quarters, is said to be an opium dealer of repute, while according to other sources it is said that he is connected with the Japanese Censorship Bureau, situated on the first floor of the Hardoon Building on Nanking Road. None of these statements could be confirmed, however. Another gunman is believed to have escaped.

Another Shooting

Another shooting occurred shortly after 8 a.m. at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Route Doflus in the French Concession, when an unidentified man was shot and killed by two gunmen, three shots in all having been fired. The desperadoes made good their escape, while the victim died about 40 minutes after being admitted to St. Marie's Hospital.

The French police believe that the victim was a gangster and that the shooting was the result of a feud between two rival gangs. This theory is strengthened by the fact that ballistic experts found that the weapon used was the same as that which caused the death of a gangster at Ziccau Village some time ago.

Arrests Sought

Police arrived on the scene of the incident soon afterwards and closed off several blocks, making an extensive search of the surrounding area. Members of the Gardes Auxillaires were used in this work. No arrests have thus far been made although investigations are being carried out.

In connection with yesterday's shooting of Van Chi-sen, the police succeeded in making a total of three arrests up to noon today. One of the arrested men was found to have been previously suspected of having taken part in the shooting of Y. T. Van, some months ago. While high police officials this morning said that the arrested men would not be

brought before the Court but would be directly handed over to the Japanese if sufficient evidence can be found against them, another version has it that five men in all had been arrested, of which four had been released last night after their alibis had been established.

Tsai Again Blamed

General Tsai Ching-chung, who led the Chinese defense in Nantao last November in his capacity of director of the Police Bureau of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, today was again named as the "brains" of the recent wave of terrorism against pro-Japanese Chinese elements in Shanghai.

The accusation was levelled at him by the Shanghai Mainichi, local Japanese daily, in a feature article reporting alleged activities of Nationalist "hatchetmen" in the Settlement and the Concession. The C. C. Society "semi-Fascist" Chinese Nationalist organization, and other secret groups were named by the daily integral parts of the terrorist network.

The daring murder yesterday of Mr. Van Chi-sen, former member of the Ta Tao Government, was blamed on this organization.

Peng Cheng-chin, former chief of the Second Bureau of the Police Bureau under General Tsai, arrived in Shanghai on June 20 to take up quarters on Rue Lafayette with 60 of his henchmen, the Mainichi alleged.

Lived In Hotel

Peng, the journal continued, was preceded to Shanghai by one Liu Huan, former chf. of the Special Services section and currently chf. of the Detective Section of the Police Bureau under General Tsai, who arrived here on May 31.

Liu, who once left Shanghai for an unknown destination together with General Tsai, formerly lived at the Lungkung Hotel also in the French Concession, the Mainichi alleged.

Besides directing terrorist activities, the daily went on, the underground Nationalist organization is actively engaged in securing information regarding the movements and activities of the Japanese forces as well as the work of the Reformed Government and the new Shanghai Municipal Administration.

July 24, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (23/7) and other local newspapers :-

THE ASSASSINATION OF CHEN YOEH-POO

An inquest on the body of Chen Yoeh-poo (陳雅福), native of Kwangtung, who was murdered on Jessfield Road in the Western District on July 22, was held by the Procuratorate of the Shanghai First Special District Court yesterday morning, after which the dead body was ordered to be removed by his family.

According to information secured by this paper, the deceased prior to his arrival in Shanghai was engaged in stock exchange transactions in Japan. When all his property in Japan was destroyed in the great earthquake in Japan, he returned to Shanghai with his family. Later, thanks to financial assistance from a Japanese named Kusumoto, he established a firm known as Taiyo Yoko at No. 29 Nanking Road. On the outbreak of hostilities on August 13 last year, he closed the shop in compliance with the advice of Kusumoto and established the Nogami Yoko on the 5th floor of the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, which undertook exclusively the transportation of goods from Hongkew on behalf of clients. At the same time, the Kyowa Yoko was established on the second floor of the same building to undertake the collection of brass wire and copper coins for transportation to Japan. Recently he was recommended by Kusumoto as Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Wusih.